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XXV. PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, *or, a complete* SYSTEM *of* MODERN HUSBANDRY: *with the Method of Planting, and the Management of Live Stock. By* R. W. DICKSON, *M. D. Two Volumes, 4to. pp. 600 each, 4l. 4s.* 1804. Phillips.

AMONG the numerous and ſtriking events, by which the eighteenth century, particularly its latter part, will be raiſed to a diſtinguiſhed rank in the hiſtory of mankind, the moſt prominent, and the moſt pleaſing, is the unparalleled progreſs of the arts and ſciences; a progreſs aided by the public ſpirit of individuals, as well as by the various national eſtabliſhments in the different parts of Europe. In ſo truly noble an emulation, our own country can with confidence claim a diſtinguiſhed place: and among its foremoſt pretenſions, may juſtly advance that of having ſtrenuouſly attempted to reſcue the knowledge of agriculture from the ſtate of degradation to which it had previouſly been doomed, by being conſidered to be the excluſive province of the mechanical operator; and of having elevated what might have been called an art, though both ancient and valuable, into a liberal and enlightened ſcience.

The union of two ſuch diſſimilar characters as the man of enlarged and comprehenſive mind, of deep and accurate thinking, with the huſbandman, the mere tiller of the ground; the former conſidered in every civilized age as the higheſt, the other perhaps as the loweſt in the ſcale of ſociety, will afford, on cool reflection, much ground for ſatisfaction to the liberal mind which rejoices in the happineſs and proſperity of man; and will reflect additional luſtre, even on the eighteenth century. It was not, like contemporary revolutions, the wild and unjuſt abaſement of all that was moſt dignified; but the merited exaltation of what was held moſt humble, but which was not, however, the leſs uſeful; it was not the approximation of the man of liberal attainments to the coarſeneſs of the ruſtic, but the raiſing of the ruſtic towards the refinement of the man of liberal attainments: in ſhort, it was a union of talents and induſtry, imperiouſly called for by the circumſtances of the times, as well as by the enlightened ſenſe of the country at large.

The moſt careleſs obſerver will ſcarcely fail of eſtimating the degree of influence which the perſonal manners and diſpoſition of a monarch muſt always have on the condition and habits of the people he governs; and, if we apply this principle to our own days, we ſhall be readily convinced of our happineſs in poſſeſſing, in his preſent majeſty, a ſovereign who, even in his cuſtomary relaxations, holds forth the example of agricultural purſuits as an employment, both congenial to our national character, conducive to individual comfort, and to public proſperity. This is indeed a ſubject

which comes home to Britiſh boſoms; and it is not ſurpriſing, that conduct, ſo worthy of imitation, ſhould have been generally followed by numbers of the principal nobility and gentry; and, that, aided by the eſtabliſhment of a public board, it ſhould ſucceed in giving the ſtudy of this intereſting ſubject the prevalence of faſhion; which, however, the circumſtances of the times, and the immenſe importance of the ſcience, muſt inevitably inſure to be of no tranſitory duration.

The zeal and perſeverance with which noblemen and gentlemen have engaged in the purſuit of this intereſting and uſeful ſubject; and the liberal and enlarged ſcale on which they have conducted their experimental inquiries, form no mean teſtimony of the public ſpirit of individuals among us. In the development of an art, however, which has been ſo lately raiſed to the rank of a ſcience, it was hardly to be expected but, in the univerſal extenſion of theſe laudable attempts, much inconvenience and embarraſſment muſt unavoidably ariſe from various cauſes. Amongſt theſe obſtructions, the number of treatiſes, written by gentlemen whoſe knowledge was no way commenſurate with their well meant endeavours, too frequently afforded even to the moſt illiterate practical farmer, ſo many abſurdities, as to give him a ſentiment of diſguſt againſt books of this claſs, not to be removed by any arguments, however plauſible. The writers too, ſimilar to thoſe in every new branch of ſcience, were eager to form entire theories; and, on the ground of having made a few really valuable diſcoveries, thought themſelves entitled to lay down principles on every point of the immenſe ſubject of their partial inveſtigations. Another circumſtance to be taken into the account, was, the inſufficiency of the number of facts and experiments which were detailed much too generally, and which were not conducted with ſufficient accuracy, and knowledge of the ſubject, to be really uſeful; as has been often proved by ſubſequent publications. Hence, as almoſt every work on agriculture contains ſomething valuable, and which, if properly ſelected, and combined with other approved facts, might be of great utility; more eſpecially when diſengaged from every thing heterogeneous, and which in practice might be found even contradictory; it would be no mean taſk to endeavour to form a whole, which ſhould not only be ſatisfactory, but at the ſame time really uſeful, and which, till better knowledge be obtained, would prove a ſource of information in this branch, to be referred to by the farmer with ſatisfaction and without diſappointment. If to this we add, that beſides containing much uſeleſs matter, the number of publications have become too extenſive, and too coſtly to admit of being generally referred to; and that when obtained, they oftener copy from each other, than give new and uſeful information; we ſhall not wonder that the practical farmer ſhould confine himſelf to a few, or that he ſhould obſtinately reject the whole, and rely on the moſt approved practice of thoſe around him.

To ſelect, therefore, from the almoſt innumerable details and experiments, to which the ſpirit of improvement has given birth, all that was really beneficial, and, in doing this, to detect the various ſources of miſapprehenſion, which, in the different ſtatements, are continually preſenting contradictory reſults, to blend with the ſcattered parts, thus brought together, ſo much of the old and moſt approved methods as would ſupply the deficiencies, and amalgamate with the former into a uniform and conſiſtent whole, was an undertaking which the ſtate of agriculture, and the circumſtances of the times, began every day impe-

rioufly to demand; and that, the more particularly, as the practical, as well as the profeſſional farmer, have actually begun to congratulate themſelves, more eſpecially the former, on having eſcaped the bewildering mazes of pſeudo-agriculturiſts. To ſupply the deficiencies complained of, to ſelect valuable materials, ſo as to form a uſeful and conſiſtent whole, and to offer the practical farmer, in one point of view, and in one book, the principal improvements of the preſent day, has been the object of the labours of Dr. Dickſon, in the preſent work: a work, on which he has beſtowed much time and attention.

As a whole, it certainly has much merit; we ſhall, however, we conceive, no way derogate from its reſpectability, when we aſſert, that it is as difficult to form a complete theory in this ſcience as in any other; becauſe we think materials ſtill to be wanting for the conſtruction of a ſyſtem which ſhall always be uſeful, and which ſhall be owned to be legitimate by nature, when reduced to practice: and, it is a circumſtance much to be lamented, that practical farmers, men daily employed in the cultivation of the ground, ſhould in general be educated ſo ſlightly, as not to be able to communicate the reſult of their obſervations to the world; as a grand maſs of ſuch facts as they alone can collect, are ſtill wanting to the formation of a complete ſyſtem of agriculture. We do not give theſe opinions with a view to derogate from the merits of the work before us, but merely to caution our readers againſt looking for more than can poſſibly be expected; ſatisfied as we are, that even the beſt farming of the preſent day, bears no more proportion to perfect agriculture, than infancy does to mature age. We might alſo add, that we much doubt whether any ſingle perſon in the united kingdoms poſſeſſes ſufficient knowledge to write, or to ſelect and compile a work on agriculture which ſhall be valuable in every reſpect, and which ſhall ſeldom fail, when reduced to practice.

With our minds guarded in this manner, we hazard our opinion of Dr. Dickſon's Syſtem of Agriculture. It is a work neatly written, compiled with much care and induſtry, and which will furniſh abundance of uſeful hints to the man who has ſufficient knowledge, or who has judgment enough to ſelect and adapt them to his own particular caſe; but which may frequently miſlead the farmer, as all general ſyſtems may, who poſſeſſes little ſkill on the ſubject, in as far as he may frequently hit on directions which may be peculiarly proper in ſome ſituations, but which may not at all ſuit his own. General ſyſtems, it is well known, can only give general rules, which may often regulate practice, and may aſſiſt in forming a true judgment, but cannot reach every particular caſe.

After all, the "Syſtem of Agriculture" ought to be in the hands of every practical man who can afford to buy it, and who has a little leiſure to read. He will find innumerable practical hints, which his own ſenſe will tell him muſt be right, and which may not occur till ſuggeſted by ſomething of the kind.

The plates form a uſeful appendage to the work, particularly the graſſes; as they direct the farmer, at a ſingle glance, to the plants themſelves, and conſequently render the remarks connected with them readily intelligible. We ſhall, however, endeavour to give our readers as full an account of the work as poſſible, in order to enable them to judge of the extent of the author's reſearch. The doctor commences, with a dedication to Lord Carrington, followed by a preface, in which he unfolds the object of his labours: it alſo contains acknowledgments to thoſe

of his friends who have given him aſſiſtance in the undertaking. The introduction is written with much ability, and diſcuſſes the various impediments to agriculture with great perſpicuity: it is ſhort, but contains nearly all that can be ſaid on the ſubject. The principal obſtructions which paſs under the author's notice are, the imperfect ſtate of our agricultural knowledge, both with reſpect to cultivation and to the rearing of ſtock; the regulations and reſtrictions with which agriculture is at preſent fettered, but which, however, might be uſeful at one time; the imperfection and deficiency of the language employed by agriculturs; the difficulty of determining the connection of effects, and their cauſes, and the length of time that is requiſite, fully to aſcertain any particular fact or circumſtance in farming; the difficulty of judging in many inſtances of what is beſt; to which the author might have added the impoſſibility of obtaining *pro* and *con* evidence at the ſame time, as we cannot, from the nature of things, try two experiments at once, on the feeding of the ſame ox, ſo as to put them in appoſition, ſufficiently to form an unerring judgment, more particularly when the differences are ſlight; and the difficulty of drawing unerring reſults from experiments. Theſe are ſome of the principal impediments to the quick improvement of agriculture; but there are ſome of another kind, which the author proceeds to conſider; theſe are, commons, open fields, improper tenures, tithes, poor rates, and ſome others of ſmaller import, but which are nevertheleſs obſtacles, ſuch as the game laws, the tax on ſalt, the want of convenient markets, and a variety of local cuſtoms and regulations.

In the preſent uncertain and fluctuating ſtate of this country, and by which the farmer is grievouſly and alarmingly degraded below his proper level in ſociety, we are not a little pleaſed at finding *one* advocate for the juſt rights of this valuable claſs of men. We do not mean to ſay that no other perſon has attempted to vindicate them; but they have appeared ſo ſeldom, and the newſpaper witlings, whoſe ignorance is only paralleled by their effrontery, but who, nevertheleſs, are the arbiters of the opinions of numbers, who wince, but know not in what manner they are galled, have taken ſo much pains to run them down, that we had deſpaired of ſeeing them ever done juſtice. The circumſtances to which we allude, and which are diſadvantageous to the farming intereſt, are numerous; but the one to which we principally refer, is the want of confidence between landlord and tenant, and the conſequences of which, unleſs properly attended to, and judiciouſly guarded againſt, muſt inevitably be ruinous to the one, and injurious to the other. Unleſs this confidence can be reſtored, and the landlords ſhall grant leaſes to their tenants, we ſee no way of avoiding the dreadful reſults which we have pointed out: the idea being now carried to ſuch an extent, that landlords have been known to ſay, that they conſidered a leaſe in the ſame light as a ground rent on a farm, and conſequently to be cautiouſly avoided. It is high time that this jargon be driven from the field; and we have ſome hopes of its being vanquiſhed quietly and peaceably when the corn act, which has lately been paſſed, ſhall have begun to operate, ſo as to produce tranquillity, by rendering the farmer certain of a market, and conſequently of a price which ſhall enable him to pay his rent, taxes, ſervants' wages, and poor-rates, and a little over and above, as a reward for his anxiety and labour.

We preſent our readers with the author's ideas on this ſubject, which, by the way, are not ſo complete as they might be rendered, but which,

however, may have their uſe in aſſiſting to produce a change in the minds of our readers. The extract is continued to the end of the introduction, in order to give the author's own ſentiments on his own work.

"But the advancement of agriculture has not ſolely been obſtructed by cauſes of this nature; there are many others, which the proprietors of lands have the means of obviating. The want of proper and judicious leaſes has at all times operated unfavourably for the improvement of huſbandry; and is an evil generally complained of by farmers; a circumſtance which is not in the leaſt to be wondered at, as it can hardly be ſuppoſed that improvements will be carried on to any extent where there is a want of permanent ſecurity for the enjoyment of thoſe advantages that may be derived from them.

"It has been juſtly remarked by Mr. Donaldſon, that 'that man would certainly be juſtly ſubjected to the reproach of being raſh and inconſiderate in his conduct, who ſhould expend money and labour on the improvement of any farm, where his certainty of continuance does not entitle him to look forward with a confident aſſurance to the period when his exertions are to be rewarded. It is a well known fact, that the hope of reward ſweetens labour; take that away, and the ſpur to labour ceaſes. It is that alone that calls forth induſtry, and is the ſpring of all exertion. What object then can a farmer have to hazard his capital, and devote the moſt vigorous and active part of his life to the improvement of a farm which he holds on no more certain tenure than the will, or, in other words, than the whim or caprice of his landlord? In every ſuch ſituation, the prudent farmer muſt be reſtrained from any ſpirited expenditure, however much he may be ſatisfied that the improvements, which might thereby be effected, would, under other circumſtances, prove beneficial to the public, the landlord, and himſelf. Have not inſtances occurred, where tenants, ſo circumſtanced, have been obliged, *repeatedly*, to agree to pay advances of rent rather than remove; while, from the uncertainty of the tenure on which they held their farms, they were debarred from making thoſe exertions which an advance of rent demanded, and which almoſt uniformly takes place in ſuch caſes when leaſes are granted!'

"From an examination of the excellent ſurveys that have lately been made of the agricultural ſtate of the kingdom, under the direction of the Board, it appears that by far the greateſt part of the land, in many counties, is held by tenants, merely at the will of their landlords, who, of courſe, may deprive them of their farms, on proper notice being given, whenever they pleaſe; and, in caſes where leaſes are granted, they do not extend further than from five to nine years, except in a very few inſtances indeed, in which they may be protracted to the period of nineteen or even twenty-one. And even ſuch leaſes as thoſe, are, for the moſt part, clogged with ſuch reſtrictive clauſes and conditions, as put a ſtop to improvement, and confine the cultivator in methods of management that are frequently far from being the moſt advantageous.

"In the firſt caſe, indeed, the farmer is kept in ſuch a ſtate of dependence, as is not only highly degrading, but muſt effectually damp and repreſs his exertion and induſtry. And the tenants, under ſhort leaſes, are not in ſituations much more deſirable, as they cannot with ſafety or propriety enter into any extenſive beneficial methods of augmenting the produce of their farms, leſt the advantages ſhould be reaped by others. Even a leaſe of twenty-one years, in many ſituations, and under different circumſtances, is not ſufficient to allow the farmer to undertake improvements of conſiderable magnitude, as he can neither conduct them in the moſt economical way, nor reap the full advantage of them. Beſides, where money to any great amount is expended in the beginning of ſuch a term, the farmer is often, in order to indemnify himſelf, where he has not a proſpect of remaining, induced to run out and exhauſt the land at the latter end of his leaſe, which is a practice of the moſt prejudicial tendency to the proprietors of ſuch farms, and the community as well as the intereſts of agriculture.

"It is evident, therefore, that the farmers of land ſhould, in *all* caſes, have ſuch a ſecurity for the poſſeſſion of it as will enable them to introduce the moſt improved modes of management, and excite them to adopt the beſt means of improvement. The length of leaſe that may be moſt ſuitable and beſt adapted for theſe important purpoſes is not eaſily aſcertained; it ought probably to vary according to the particular circumſtances and the nature of the improvements that are to be carried into execution. In ſuch leaſes many clauſes muſt of courſe be requiſite: but they ſhould be ſuch as are plain and ſimple, and ſuch as may not too greatly deſtroy the independence of the farmer, but leave him much at liberty to follow his own plans of cultivation; while they afford effectual ſecurity to the proprietors, by cautiouſly guarding againſt the introduction of ſuch ſyſtems of huſbandry as would be injurious or improper.

"There are many other cauſes of this kind that operate unfavourably for the extenſion of agricultural improvements; but as they are either confined to particular circumſtances, or only poſſeſs a local influence, it is not neceſſary to conſider them with a view to the preſent object.

"From what has been obſerved, it is evident that different circumſtances muſt be attended to, in order to bring the ſtate of agriculture to that degree of perfection which its utility demands. It will not only be neceſſary that the principles of the art be rendered more clear and eaſily acceſſible to the cultivator, but that the various proceſſes and practices be brought into a more obvious and intimate connection with them, and more full and complete explanations of the nature and conſtituent properties of the different ſubſtances or bodies that enter into and form the baſis of the profeſſion, afforded; as well as the different clogs and impediments, which have been interpoſed at different times, in the way of regulations, obviated and removed.—The author has endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to furniſh the farmer with a more correct knowledge of the qualities and methods of operation of thoſe materials or ſubſtances with which he is to accompliſh his various purpoſes, as well as the changes which they undergo by an intimate combination with each other; and the modes in which they may be applied and made uſe of with the greateſt chance of ſucceſs and advantage.

"The former of theſe have been objects of much conſideration in the preſent work. It has alſo been his wiſh to extend the bounds of his information in reſpect to the means of cultivating the different plants which conſtitute the food of man, or which ſerve for the purpoſe of feeding cattle and other domeſtic animals. In this intention, the various improvements that have been effected in the nature of tillage, and the interpoſition of different ſorts of green crops with thoſe of the grain kind, as well as in the implements and machinery by which they may be performed with the greateſt economy and convenience, have been brought to his notice in as clear and conciſe a manner as the nature of the ſubjects admitted.

"And as the various products of the earth can only afford a trifling advantage to the cultivator, unleſs he be perfectly acquainted with the means of applying them as the food of animals, the methods of management that appear the moſt beneficial in the breeding, rearing, feeding, and fattening different ſorts of live ſtock, have, it is hoped, been more fully explained, and placed in more clear and diſtinct points of view.

"In regard to the latter, or the removal of thoſe obſtacles which have been thrown in the way of agriculture under the idea of regulating its operations, however neceſſary it may be to the complete improvement of the art, it can only be effected by the interpoſition of the legiſlature, and the proprietors of land."

We have heard it given as the opinion of an intelligent and judicious farmer, that leaſes for eleven years, but renewable at ſeven, were perhaps the faireſt for both landlord and tenant. It was alſo recommended to the notice of a noble lord, whoſe name appears in the dedication of the work before us, but was not adopted. Certain it is, however, that a period of twenty years would

be more conducive to the intereſt of the farmer, and eventually to the country at large, in as far as, in the preſent improved ſtate of agriculture in this kingdom, the produce would be rendered much greater; and, with proper reſtrictions, the land would be prevented from being run out. There is another impediment to the farmer which we would notice, and which is too commonly thrown in his way in the granting of leaſes, viz. the binding him to keep a certain and ſpecified portion of his land laid down in graſs, which, under the preſent management, is only a clumſy attempt at preventing exhauſtion. That a certain quantity of land ought to be in graſs we allow, but that this or that particular field ſhall be ſo or ſo, without any other rule than caprice to govern in the ſelection, muſt, on the firſt glance, appear too abſurd to require refutation, particularly when the moſt approved practice ſeems to conſiſt in alternately and frequently ſowing ſeeds and ploughing out, ſo as to give the land frequent opportunities to freſhen in the ſtate of ſward. If landlords would once take the moſt approved practice of the beſt farmers of the diſtrict where their eſtates are ſituated, and form their conduct towards their tenants on that, with proper limitations, as a guard againſt dilapidations, we ſhould quickly behold agriculture to attain its proper rank in the ſcale of ſcience, and it would in return be no way backward in repaying the country with abundant produce, and its inhabitants with riches, ſatisfaction, and content. Such liberal conduct, however, is ſcarcely to be expected, ſo long as the preſent method of running down the farmer ſhall be in faſhion.

We ſhall now proceed to our analyſis of the "Complete Syſtem of Practical Agriculture," in which we ſhall be copious, particularly with reſpect to the two firſt ſections, as we apprehend our readers will thereby be enabled to judge of the extenſive view which the author takes of his ſubject.

The work is divided into thirteen ſections, the heads of which are, Implements of Huſbandry, Farm-houſes, and Offices, Farm-cottages, Incloſure of Land, Conſtruction of Roads, Soils, Manures, Drainage of Land, Paring and Burning, Fallowing of Land, Cultivation of arable Land, Cultivation of Graſs Land, and live Stock; with numerous plates; and an appendix, containing a compendious view of the principal laws relating to agriculture.

The various implements treated on in the firſt ſection are ploughs, drill-machines, hoes, ſcarifiers, and ſcufflers, drags, harrows, rollers, thraſhing-machines, winnowing-machines, chaff-cutters, rakes, and wheel-carriages, including carts.

The author, in treating on theſe ſeveral heads, commences with giving ſome general directions for the conſtruction of farming implements: the principal of which are, that they be light, yet ſufficiently ſtrong to bear their work; and withal ſo little complicated, as to require the leaſt poſſible ſkill in their conſtruction, reparation, and management. He begins with an account of ploughs, which may be claſſed under two heads, the ſwing and the wheel plough; and proceeds with a general idea of thoſe beſt adapted to each particular claſs of ſoil. The ſwing-plough is capable of extenſive application, but requires a good ploughman; the wheel-plough is rather the reverſe. Indeed where the ſoil is ſufficiently tenacious to keep the plough ſteady (and there are, we apprehend, few ſoils ſo looſe as not to do that), and with a dexterous ploughman, we never could perceive the neceſſity for a wheel plough, which muſt often rather prove a hindrance than a convenience. We have often ſeen a youth of fourteen or ſixteen years old, and

in ſome inſtances much younger, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, to drive his own team, hold the plough, and complete his acre in about eight hours, with eaſe; and we have little doubt but the practice only wants to be more known to be much more in uſe. The kind of plough there uſed has commonly been denominated the Rotheram Plough; but it is of much more elegant form than any drawing we ever ſaw of the Rotheram plough. The various ſwing ploughs enumerated and deſcribed, and whoſe merits are diſcuſſed by Dr. Dickſon, are the Rotheram, Small's chain, one recommended by the Board of Agriculture, the Dutch and the iron ſwing plough. The wheel ploughs are the Herefordſhire, the Kentiſh turn-wriſt, the Norfolk, and the common. The double furrowed one is commented on at large: and the article is concluded with accounts and deſcriptions of the ſkim-coulter-plough, the French plough, the miner, the paring, the double-mould board, the common draining, the mole, the draining furrow, the marking, and the ſingle hoe-plough.—Whilſt on this ſubject, we would juſt hint to the author, that, in the event of a new edition of his work, a circumſtance no way improbable, it would be worth his while to get real drawings from the beſt made articles, of the various utenſils he treats of, as the figures which he gives appear to us to be the reſult of copy after copy; or, at leaſt, from the clumſineſs of their execution, they remind us of thoſe which decorate agricultural works nearly a century old. In a book of this magnitude, it would be really worth while to pay ſome attention to the ſubject.

Under the head *Drill-machines* the author lays down the conſtruction and the principles on which they ought to be made, with the circumſtances to be regarded in chooſing them, with a view to their application. The drills mentioned, and whoſe merits are diſcuſſed, are Mr. Amos's, Mr. Cook's, Mr. Ducket's, and Mr. Wellard's, with their advantages and expences. Mr. Bailey's turnip-drill is principally uſeful for one-bout ridges. He has another for all kinds of grain, as alſo a bean-drill for wide furrows. This article is concluded with an account of the drill-barrow and its uſes.

We have next an account of *Hoes*, with their differences; among theſe are Cook's improved horſe-hoe, which, however, is exceeded in uſefulneſs by Mr. Amos's expanding one; it is moſt uſeful on light, rich, and friable ſoils. Mr. Dougal's improved hoe anſwers the purpoſes of a hand hoe, with great eaſe, and the author propoſes an improvement in its wheel. In many caſes Mr. Ducket's hoe will be found peculiarly advantageous; but the buſineſs of hoes may frequently be accompliſhed by means of ploughs, when judiciouſly managed. The article is terminated with the opinion of the "Experienced Farmer" on the uſe of the plough when applied in this way.

The next article which occupies the author's attention is *Scarifiers* and *Scufflers*, which have been much uſed of late, and have become great favourites. The principal purpoſes to which they are applied, are to ſhorten labour, and in ſome inſtances to ſuperſede the uſe of the plough. The author gives their conſtruction, the peculiar caſes in which they are applicable, and the method of employing them. Mr. Cook's is a good one, and ſeveral other uſeful ones are deſcribed in the agricultural reports.—The Experienced Farmer's opinion, on theſe inſtruments is given, with a deſcription of the one he uſes.—A few objections to which they are liable are next detailed, with the remedies applied in ſome diſtricts. The author proceeds with diſcuſſing the uſes, and laying down the conſtruction of the *Extirpator*; the utility of which remains, how-

ever, to be aſcertained by future trials. Theſe inſtruments, after all, are not, in common, ſo effectual as the plough. We have next the conſtruction and uſes of Mr. Cook's *Cultivator;* and the article is terminated with enumerating the uſes of Scuffiers and Scarifiers in general.

The uſes and general conſtruction of *Drags*, with an account of the common and duckfooted ones, the latter of which is, in ſome caſes, more uſeful than the former, with the beſt way of putting in the teeth, are the ſubject of the next article; which is followed by a diſquiſition on *Harrows*. Theſe implements have hitherto been little improved. The author deſcribes the beſt form of, with the method of putting in, their teeth; and next conſiders the inconveniences to which they are generally liable, with the beſt remedy for their defects. The general conſtruction of harrows introduces an account of the brake, the double, the common, and the improved harrow; as alſo of Mr. Graburn's and Mr. Knight's. Thoſe proper for graſs ſeeds, and the general modes of harrowing, finiſh this article. Our attention is next directed to the conſtruction and proper ſize of *Rollers*, amongſt which are included the common, the ſpike, and the drill roller.

The author next introduces the principles, the improvements, and the objections to, with the means of obviating them, of *Thraſhing Machines*. He next details the circumſtances on which their good thraſhing depends, and which are to be attended to in uſing, followed with the additions that may be made to them. Mr. Middleton's opinion on their uſe, and an enumeration of their advantages over the flail, terminate this article. We have next an account of *Winnowing Machines*, with their conſtruction; amongſt which Co's and Rodger's are on a good plan: this article is followed by a ſhort one on *Chaff-cutters*, the principal heads of which are an enumeration of their different conſtructions; they are, however, generally too expenſive; Cook's and Nailor's are good ones, and an improvement was made in them by the ſucceſſors of Winlaw. *Rakes* are the ſpring-teeth, corn, twitch, horſe and ſtubble rakes; their general conſtruction accompanies their deſcription, and terminates the article.

The circumſtances to be attended to in the conſtruction of *Wheel-carriages* come next under our review. The Berkſhire waggon being faulty in its conſtruction, leads to ſome ſuggeſtions towards its improvement. Waggons are generally diſadvantageous for the purpoſes of the farmer; the author, however, in mentioning this, ſeems to forget that a general adoption of his plan muſt occaſion the farmer to double the uſual number of his ſervants. Dr. Anderſon clearly proves the ſuperior utility of carts over waggons; but if we recollect right, he forgets the additional number of ſervants rendered requiſite by the full adoption of ſuch a plan. There is generally ſome foundation in reaſon or utility for practices common amongſt any given claſs of men. The article of waggons is concluded by an account of the conſtruction, uſes, and advantages of the Iriſh car. The laſt article of this ſection is occupied with an accurate deſcription of carts, of which the ſingle horſe ones are the moſt uſeful. The various carts, the merits of which are diſcuſſed, are the cloſe or coup, the corn and hay, the Welſh, the quarry, and the drag cart. A few remarks on carts in general terminate the ſection on farming utenſils.

The plates which accompany this ſection are ſeventeen in number: the ſubjects are,——1, A Plan of Woburn Farm-yard.——2. Swing-Ploughs, including the Rotherham,

and Small's Chain Plough; together with one having Lord Somerville's improved Mould-board.——3. The Kentiſh and Norfolk, both Wheel-Ploughs.——4. Common Wheel-Ploughs.--5. Double Wheel-Ploughs.—6. Improved Wheel-Ploughs.—7. Draining Ploughs.——8. Drill Machines.——9. Mr. Cook's Drill and Horſe Hoe, with other Horſe Hoes.—10. Cultivators.—11. Common Harrows.—12. Improved Iron Harrow.—13. Rollers.—14. Thraſhing Machines.—15. Chaff, or more properly Straw Cutter.—16. Norfolk and Suffolk Horſe Rake.—17. Carts and Waggons. [*To be continued.*] C.

XXVI. *An* ACCOUNT *of a* VOYAGE *to establish a* COLONY *at* PORT PHILIP, *in Bass-Straits, on the South Coast of New South Wales, in his Majesty's Ship Calcutta, in the Years* 1802,-3,-4. *By* J. H. TUCKEY, *Esq. First Lieutenant of the Calcutta.* 8vo. *pp.* 240. 5*s. boards.* Longman and Co.

THE various advantages which have reſulted from the ſpirit of diſcovery, ſo prevalent a few years ago, and the fund of entertainment which well written accounts of voyages and travels uſually afford, will ever enſure numerous readers of books of this deſcription, whilſt recent; and if undertaken by men of ſcience, more particularly naturaliſts, the admiration of thoſe, who may be yet unborn. Theſe circumſtances, as we have often ſaid, give authors of this claſs a peculiar chance of obtaining the favour of the public; novelty being one of the deities which is unceaſingly adored; ſo that there is little more wanting to enſure a favourable reception to a book of voyages and travels, than that probability be kept in ſight, and that the narrative be well told. In both theſe reſpects, the work before us is entitled to our good opinion; and if we can ever ſuſpect the author of high colouring, it is in his accounts of the manners of the people whom he deſcribes. The language is peculiarly neat; and the author gives his ſentiments with all the *sang-froid* ſo natural to ſailors, but with the poliſh of an experienced writer. We cannot, however, paſs on without noticing, that, however inoffenſive many of his remarks might appear to his own companions, that the public require a little more reſpect; and though we cannot charge him with indecency or coarſeneſs, yet ſome of his remarks on the ſofter ſex might have been omitted without the leaſt diſadvantage to his work.—Abating this, we have been much pleaſed with it; it being written with a view to amuſement; though not deſtitute of nautical remarks, which may be uſeful to the geographer and the navigator. The writer is no naturaliſt, and the little account he gives us of the productions of New Holland, are ſuch as we might expect from a ſailor, who regards the wood of which his own ſhip is, and of which others, may be conſtructed, as the primary object of his voyage.

The work commences with a dedication to Sir F. J. Hartwell, Knight, followed by a preface, in which the author claims the indulgence of the public for his language, a circumſtance in a great meaſure unneceſſary; as it appears to be the offspring of a vigorous and energetic mind, not without pretenſions to refinement. We ſhall, however, proceed to an account of the work, and preſent our readers with ſome extracts, in order to enable them to judge for themſelves.

The author commences with giving the reaſons which induced government to ſend convicts to Botany-bay, in ſhips of war, rather than in hired tranſports, which were, beſides a ſaving of expence, principally with a view to the better treatment and accommodation of thoſe unhappy

people; as it could not be ſo immediate a temptation to officers and perſons not intereſted, to treat them ill, as is too often the caſe in hired tranſports. Another object of the voyage was, to procure wood for the navy, which government had been led to expect might be obtained at an eaſy rate. The Calcutta, the ſhip in which our author made his voyage, was accordingly deſtined for that purpoſe; but whilſt ſhe was fitting out, it was thought proper to alter her deſtination in ſome degree, by ſending her to eſtabliſh a colony at Port Philip, in Baſs' Strait, which ſeparates New Holland from Van Diemen's land; as it offered the double advantage of facilitating the trade for ſeal ſkins and ſea elephants; beſides alſo ſecuring the colony at Port Jackſon from the ſettling of troubleſome neighbours. The Calcutta having been found, on the new plan, too ſmall for the purpoſe, the Ocean, a merchant ſhip, of 500 tons burthen, was attached to her, for the purpoſe of carrying the civil and military officers, together with the ſettlers, and with a further deſtination to China for tea. After various hindrances the Calcutta cleared the Channel on the 29th of April; and the author commences his voyage, as it were, with a few reflections, which we are tempted to preſent to the reader.

"In bidding farewel to England, it may naturally be ſuppoſed that the feelings of our motley crew would be as various as their ſituations, their proſpects, or their characters; yet the general ſentiment ſeemed to be that of entire indifference: a few women alone, whoſe birth and education had promiſed them a far different fate, were affected by this heart-rending, though voluntary exile from their native country; and

'Shudd'ring ſtill, to face the diſtant deep,
'Return'd, and wept, and ſtill return'd to weep.'

"Among the convicts on board, were ſome who, by prodigality, and its attendant vices, had degraded themſelves from a reſpectable rank in ſociety, and were indebted to the lenity of their proſecutors alone for an eſcape from the laſt ſentence of the law. Some of theſe men were accompanied by their wives, who had married them in the ſunſhine of proſperity, when the world ſmiled deceitfully, and their path of life appeared ſtrewed with unfading flowers; in the ſeaſon of adverſity, they would not be ſeparated, but repoſed their heads upon the ſame thorny pillow; and as they had ſhared with them the cup of joy, they refuſed not that of ſorrow. Thoſe alone who know the miſerable and degraded ſituation of a tranſported felon, can appreciate the degree of connubial love, that could induce theſe women to accompany their guilty huſbands in their exile. The laws can only make diſtinction in crimes, while the criminals, whatever may have been their former ſituation in life, muſt ſuffer alike for crimes of the ſame nature: it therefore entirely depended on us to ameliorate their condition, and grant ſuch indulgences as the nature and degree of the crime, and the otherwiſe general character and conduct of the priſoner ſeemed to deſerve. To theſe helpleſs females, all the attentions that humanity dictated, and that the nature of our ſervice would admit, were extended; but ſtill it was impoſſible to ſeparate their ſituations entirely from their guilty huſbands, they were conſequently far, very far, from being comfortable; and one of them, borne down by the firſt hardſhips of the voyage, which ſhe felt with redoubled force from being far advanced in her pregnancy, fell a victim to her miſplaced affection before our arrival at Teneriffe."

The ſhips anchored before Santa Cruz, on the 19th of May, and ſailed from that port on the twenty-firſt, after laying in a ſtock of wines, and a quantity of lemons and vegetables, in conſequence of the ſea ſcurvy having begun to make its appearance in the ſhips. The free uſe of water was alſo permitted for the purpoſe of

waſhing the cloaths of the convicts; a circumſtance, deemed ſo neceſſary by the author, as to induce him to recommend crouded ſhips to call at any proper port, ſhould there be no other inducement, for the mere purpoſe of cleanlineſs. After ſome general remarks on the ſalubrity of the climate of Teneriffe, a ſhort account of the Peak, and of Santa Cruz, with its commercial regulations, and ſome remarks on the religion of its inhabitants, ſeveral of which the author had better have omitted; and a few more on the manners of its inhabitants, he proceeds to a ſhort account of the military ſtate of the town of Santa Cruz, which we preſent to our readers.

"In its preſent ſtate, Santa Cruz could ſcarce make a ſucceſsful defence againſt a well conducted *coup de main*; the fortifications are in ruins, and the garriſon conſiſts of a miſerable rabble, who, to appearance, would verify the old adage about running away. The pier is, however, defended by a battery, which might annoy the invaders, and which ought, therefore, to be immediately ſilenced; for this purpoſe, one line of battle ſhip would be fully ſufficient. A ſhot from this battery purſued its too unerring courſe, and deprived the navy of the brave Bowen, at the ſame time that it took off the arm of Nelſon. In the church of Neuſtra Senora de Conſtantia, is ſuſpended the union flag, left behind by Nelſon in his unſucceſsful attack on the iſland in 1799. It was pointed out to us with every mark of national pride by our conductor, who, after a long harangue, on the courage of their troops, was drily requeſted by an Engliſh officer to be particularly careful of this trophy of their proweſs, for that Nelſon might probably one day return and call for it."

After a few more remarks on the productions of Teneriffe, our author proceeds with his narrative, which offers little intereſting till their approach to the line, gives him an opportunity of deſcribing the cuſtom of ducking, commonly performed on croſſing it; but as the ceremony is well known, we ſhall paſs over it, though it is neatly told. We ſhould not omit, however, to mention the powerful action of the tropical atmoſphere on iron, it being almoſt impoſſible to preſerve it from ruſting even for an hour, unleſs covered with oil; this effect appears to leſſen in proportion as the ſhip recedes from the line in either direction. On the laſt day of June the Calcutta, and her companion the Ocean, reached Rio de Janeiro, where they immediately proceeded to refit, to waſh, and to lay in water. The author proceeds with an account of the harbour, the town of St. Sebaſtian, with the manners of its inhabitants, the population, the climate, and its diſeaſes; the whole of which will be read with much intereſt, as the author's method of deſcribing, though brief, is peculiarly appropriate. We think, however, that his remarks on the female ſex are much too looſe; and that he had better have omitted many of them, as ſuch an omiſſion would have no ways diminiſhed the intereſt of his work.

"The manners of the Braſilians are, however, gradually converging towards that liberal ſyſtem, which appears to be continually gaining ground throughout the world, and which will probably be one day univerſally eſtabliſhed, in exact proportion to the peculiar phyſical and moral attributes of man in the climate he inhabits.—The uſual dreſs of both ſexes is adopted from the French; ſwords and cocked hats are entirely out of faſhion, and cloaks are now only worn by the vulgar. The men who have had any intercourſe with the Engliſh, adopt their cuſtoms, even to minuteneſs; hence, cropped heads, round hats, and half boots, have ceaſed to be conſidered a foreign coſtume. The women wear their waiſts very ſhort, their boſoms much expoſed, and their head-dreſſes and naked arms covered with a profuſion of ſparkling ſtones, which are of little value here; the

ladies, however, as well as the men, ſeem to prefer attiring themſelves *a la mode d' Angleterre*, when it is in their power. An Engliſh milliner who ſtopped here, on her way to India, performed greater metamorphoſes on the external form of ſome young ladies, than can be equalled in the pages of Ovid. The features of the females can in no inſtance, that I ſaw, claim the title of beautiful, and even very few deſerve the epithet of pretty: however, their black eyes, large, full, and ſparkling, give a degree of brilliancy to their dark complexions, and throw ſome expreſſion into their countenances; but it is too generally the mere expreſſion of animal vivacity, untempered by the ſoft chaſtiſing power of tender ſenſibility. Their eye-brows are finely arched; their eye-laſhes long and ſilken; their hair is long, black, and coarſely luxuriant. In their perſons, they are unacquainted with that delicate *properté*, from which our countrywomen derive ſo large a portion of their power over the other ſex, and for which they are conſpicuous over all the nations of Europe. Among other habits of the Braſilian ladies, which, ſeparately conſidered, are perhaps trifling, but when combined, form a powerful oppoſition to the empire of female charms, is that of continually ſpitting, without regard either to manner, time, or place."

The third chapter is occupied with a continuation of the account of Rio de Janeiro, its productions, trade, ſlaves, Indians, police, and courts of juſtice, ſtate of defence, and political ſituation. The information to be found here is not altogether new, if we except the account of the heroiſm of a negro, whoſe conduct exhibited all the fortitude peculiar to the character of that claſs of men under certain circumſtances; it however appears ſo happily introduced, as to lead one to fancy that there may be ſomething romantic in it; at any rate it is well told, and the whole chapter is written with ſpirit; and we have no doubt but it will afford the reader ſome entertainment. The following extract, which forms the concluſion of this chapter, will give the reader a more complete idea of the extent of revolutionizing than he poſſibly may be prepared to expect.

"With reſpect to the political relations of the colony and the mother country, we may ſafely aſſert, that the bonds of dependence have been drawn ſo tight, that they are almoſt ready to break. The reſtraints on trade, the income-tax of ten *per cent.* levied with the greateſt rigour, (a tax unknown in the Engliſh colonies) and the venality of thoſe in office, are glaring evils, which abſolute mental blindneſs could alone prevent the Braſilians from ſeeing. The ſpirit of diſcontent, which had been long ſilently fermenting, openly ſhewed itſelf a few months ago, upon an attempt to introduce a ſtamp act into the colony: this meaſure met with univerſal reſiſtance from the coloniſts who, to avoid the penalties ariſing from non-compliance, tranſacted all their money concerns *vive voce*, and upon honour.* Should the irritated coloniſts be driven to extremities, the mother-country will probably find too late, that though a diſeaſe at its commencement may be removed by gentle remedies, it will, by neglect, ſoon grow too powerful for the moſt deſperate. The ſpirit of revolution which, like the element of fire, ſeems to pervade the habitable globe, at the preſent moment, is rapidly gaining ſtrength in theſe tranſatlantic regions. The philoſophy of Helvetius, Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Volney has here its admirers and ſupporters, who only wait the favourable moment to kindle the latent ſparks into flame. Theſe principles are chiefly circulated and extended by a maſonic ſociety; which neither the deſpotic power of the civil government, nor the denunciations of the church, have been able to ſuppreſs or control. In 1803, this ſociety conſiſted only of 25 brethren; in 1804, their numbers had increaſed to one hundred. Several officers of the inquiſition have been ſent from

* This act has ſince been carried into effect.

Portugal, to ſuppreſs it, but without effect; and the preſence of theſe ſpiritual jackalls, creates but little uneaſineſs, as they poſſeſs no temporal authority, and can only ſend the culprits to Europe upon proof of their guilt. The French republic, which ſeems to neglect no means of revolutionizing every part of the globe, and to which force and intrigue are indifferent in this purſuit, have not forgotten the Braſils, where their emiſſaries are ſufficiently active in the cauſe of anarchy and confuſion. The mother country, aware of the ſlippery tenure by which the colony is held, with all the fears of a weak deſpot, prohibits the erection of a printing-preſs.

"Should the Braſils revolt from their allegiance to the parent ſtate, which in the courſe of national events is by no means improbable, and to which preſent appearances would authorize the fixing no very diſtant period; the immenſe regions of Spaniſh America will doubtleſs purſue the ſame ſteps. This region of the globe appears, from its geographical poſition, to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of powerful ſtates; while its natural diviſions, and external aſpect, are eminently favourable to the preſervation of liberty: for though, in its extent, it occupies the whole of the torrid zone, from its great elevation it enjoys a more temperate climate than the ſouthern provinces of Europe, and is conſequently more congenial to freedom. Had South America been colonized by a northern people, who would have cheriſhed the freedom they conveyed thither, it would at this day have preſented a very different appearance."

The fourth chapter commences with the voyage from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Calcutta arrived in ſafety, after experiencing ſome buffeting, and parting company with the Ocean, near the iſlands of Triſtan d'Acunha. The author gives a brief but neat account of Cape and Simon's town, and of the manners of the Dutch, who are as eager in the purſuit of wealth at the Cape as in Holland.—The policy of the Engliſh, while maſters of the place, was ſo completely oppoſite to that of their preſent governors, who, deſirous of making the ſettlement pay its own expences, thwart their ſchemes of getting money ſo materially, as to cauſe the inhabitants of the Cape moſt heartily to execrate their own government, ſo completely under the influence of the French; and no leſs zealouſly to deſire the return of Britiſh protection. After a number of remarks on the inhabitants of the place, the author proceeds with his narrative. Having taken precautions to ſecure the continuance of the health of the people, by the daily uſe of freſh beef and bread, and after taking ſome live cattle on board, for the uſe of the new ſettlement, our adventurers ſet ſail for the port of their final deſtination, at which they arrived, after ſome boiſterous weather off the Cape, on the 10th of October, without any material occurrence except the loſs of three of their heifers, which died ſoon after their departure. The account of the voyage will afford ſome uſeful remarks to nautical men, but poſſeſſes little other intereſt: we ſhall paſs them over, only obſerving, that the Ocean was found at anchor in Port Philip.

The fifth chapter contains "Tranſactions at Port Philip, from the arrival to the ſailing of the Calcutta; Survey of the Port; Natives; Communication with Port Jackſon, with the determination to remove the Colony; Examination of Weſtern Port." The firſt object of the attention of the new colony was a proper place for the eſtabliſhment of their ſettlement; it being, however, deemed neceſſary to land the convicts, &c. immediately, a bay, about eight miles from the harbour's mouth, was ſelected for this purpoſe, the ſhores nearer the ocean preſenting no proſpect of affording ſuſtenance to the new comers. The firſt Lieutenant of the Calcutta, and two boats, were

consequently dispatched in order to discover a spot calculated for the settlement of the colony, the harbour being so extensive that its extremes became lost in the horizon. The beautiful appearance of the face of the country led the people sent to explore it, into the most delusive dreams of fruitfulness and plenty; dreams in no way realised when they came to examine the soil, which, in general, excepting a few acres at the head of the bay, afforded no probability of producing any corn, requiring strength of soil, and moisture. The shores are also materially deficient in the article of fresh water; a solitary stream was found, however, on the eastern side of the port, 28 miles from the entrance, which appears to be a branch of a larger river at its northern extremity, and which the shortness of time, and the badness of the weather prevented them from examining.—The principal part of this chapter is occupied with a general account of the natural productions of the place, which will afford little entertainment to the naturalist, but which will be perused with satisfaction by the general reader. The people had several meetings with the natives, in one of which they were compelled to resort to their fire-arms, and the result was the death of one of them, which put the rest to flight. In short, the whole chapter is not devoid of interest; and as the whole work is amusing, we refer those who may be desirous of further information to the book itself. It is concluded with a few addenda under the separate heads—Currents of the Sea—List of Plants found at Port Philip—A Meteorological Journal kept at Port Philip during the months of October, November, and December, 1803—Observations on the various kinds of Timber found in New South Wales, (chiefly with regard to ship-building); and ends with some excellent "Observations respecting the Selection of Convicts for Transportation, and on the Means of preserving their Health on the Voyage." L.

XXVII. LETTERS *on* SILESIA, *written during a Tour through that Country, in the Years* 1800 *and* 1801. *By his Excellency* JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [*Concluded from Page* 120.]

THE second part of this work is occupied with a short geographical, statistical, and historical account of Silesia, together with an account of its political constitution, establishments, military, civil, and ecclesiastical; literature, learned men, and seminaries of learning.

The first letter, which is the thirtieth from the beginning, commences with a short account of the extent and boundaries of Silesia, its population, and early history. About the tenth century christianity was introduced into the province, and the bishoprick of Breslau was founded, under the auspices of Aricislaus, Duke of Poland, of the family of Piast, which had then been in possession of the sovereignty of that kingdom, nearly a hundred years, and has, since that period, given several kings to Poland, but is now extinct. An account of the means by which the first of the Piasts obtained the ducal power, which is too legendary to deserve peculiar notice, closes this letter. The next letter contains the history of Silesia, and commences with the introduction, by St. Hedwige, of the Magdeburg law, which was the result of an intermixture of the canon and civil law with the laws and customs of the country. It bore that name because the court of final appeal, for all causes arising under it, was established at the city of Magdeburg, and the custom continued till the middle of the sixteenth century. The number of petty po-

tentates, which governed Silesia in the fourteenth century, and which amounted to no less than sixteen, bearing the title of dukes, was the eventual cause of the subjugation of the whole province to the kings of Bohemia; their various feuds producing such distraction in the country as to induce the people to desire a new settled form of government in preference to so much dissention; added to this, their ambition at length induced first one and then another to call in the aid of the Kings of Bohemia, who were ever at hand to foment their quarrels and widen their breaches, till they finally surrendered their dominions into the hand of Wenceslaus, the reigning king, who consented to receive them as fiefs in vassalage under that crown. Hence, like the Britons and their allies, the Saxons, their friends quickly became their masters, because, on the extinction of each family, their dominions reverted to the crown of Bohemia, conformably with the principles of the feudal law.

The Kings of Poland, however, still maintained some pretensions to the sovereignty of Silesia, and the consequence was, that frequent altercations took place between the rival crowns, but which were finally settled by a treaty, both parties renouncing their claim, with the exception of two or three duchies; which had not acknowledged the Bohemian crown. The crown of Poland afterwards renounced these duchies, and Charles IV. finally incorporated the whole province, with the kingdom of Bohemia.

The thirty-second letter details, besides the events just mentioned, a brief but neat account of the origin and effects of the Hussite war, a war, the history of which is well known to every person conversant with the affairs of the church. The horrible desolations to which this sanguinary contest gave origin, were finally put an end to by the eloquence and persuasion of John of Brandenburg, hence surnamed Cicero; conjoined with the additional arguments afforded by six thousand cavalry. In 1478, however, the possession of this harassed province, by a peace concluded at Olmutz, was secured to Matthias, King of Hungary, a prince whose ability and enterprize quickly compelled the dukes and the people alike to submit to his sway. He governed them, on the whole, with great prudence, but he was accused of bearing too hard on the princes; and, in order to maintain a standing army, being amongst the first of the European princes who kept one, he saddled the Silesians with a perpetual land-tax, a burthen rendered much heavier to them, by the circumstance of its novelty; they were, however, on the whole material gainers by being placed under his government.

On the death of Matthias, he was succeeded by Uladislaus, King of Bohemia, in conformity to the treaty of Olmutz. This king was every way inferior in mental powers to his predecessor; and from a certain easiness of character, was frequently led to issue edicts entirely contradictory. The Duke of Liegnitz availing himself of this instability, entered into a compact of mutual inheritance with Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, which transferred the domains of the one whose family should first become extinct, to the survivor, and hence originated a claim, which two centuries after placed the whole province in the possession of the Prussian monarchs. This compact, which was strengthened by a double marriage of their children, was afterwards declared null and void, in conformity to the ordinance of Uladislaus, which ordered that no part of the Bohemian dominions should undergo alienation; and though the machinations of Ferdinand I. Archduke of Austria, who married Anna, daughter of Uladislaus, and who consequently came in this manner into

the possession of Silesia, compelled the Duke of Liegnitz to recognize this nullity; yet he left a solemn confirmation of it in his will. The power and influence of those princes from this period gradually dwindled away; yet a new series of dissensions, *viz.* those concerning religion, still prevented this ill-fated country from the enjoyment of repose, the disturbances arising from that cause being hardly quieted, by a kind of forced toleration of the protestants, when the house of Austria, always rigid catholics, and uniting the principles of intolerance with the practice of oppression, eventually compelled the protestants to league together for their mutual defence; and thus arose a sanguinary contest, which harassed Germany for a period of thirty years, and which has usually been denominated the thirty years war. "Alternately pillaged, ransomed, and ravaged by hostile armies, now in the character of enemies, now in that of friends and defenders, now desolated by Catholic imperialists, and now ransacked by Swedish protestants; her wealth decayed—her industry dwindled—her population declined——her cities crumbled into ruins—and her fruitful fields withered into deserts;"—Silesia, even at this day, after the lapse of more than a century and a half, still exhibits manifest marks of the desolation it then experienced; and the result of the whole business was merely the establishment of the protestants in the possession of the same religious privileges they had enjoyed previously to the commencement of the war; exhibiting to the world another proof, were proof still wanting, of the intolerant, restless, and persecuting spirit of the church of Rome.

The death, in 1678, of the last of the Piasts, George William, Duke of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, and his dominions, in conformity to the compact of mutual inheritance, devolving to the Elector of Brandenburg, this prince advanced his claim to them, but it was not allowed by the emperor; and the dutchies were considered to be escheated by the imperial Chancery, and declared hereditary fiefs of the crown. To quiet the Elector of Brandenburg, however, the district of Schwibus, in Silesia, was ceded to him; and, in consideration of this, in the year 1685, he formally renounced all his pretensions to the principalities in question. "At the same time that the imperial minister, who negotiated this convention, by intriguing with the elector's son, afterwards his successor, prevailed on him to sign a secret engagement, that on his succession to the electorate, he would *restore the circle of Schwibus to the emperor.* This engagement he punctually fulfilled, observing to those of his council, who dissuaded him from it, that he would keep his word, and leave his successors, who would not be bound to his act, to make good their right to Silesia." One reason for this might be, that he was at that time "full of the project of assuming the kingly title, and his anxiety to obtain the acknowledgment of the emperor induced him to avoid every collision, which might have produced a refusal."

The author goes on with observing, "You have now a clear view of all the claims on which the conquest of Silesia, by the grandson of the first King of Prussia, was founded. In his memoirs of the house of Brandenburg, he asserts, that their pretensions were *indisputable;* and by the success of his arms he proved, at least, that nothing could be gained by disputing them."

We have endeavoured to give an abridged account of these arguments, without omitting any material point, in order, if the author states them correctly, that our readers may be

enabled to judge on the right to this unhappy province assumed by Frederick the Great, and which was once more the cause of deluging this ill-fated dutchy with blood.

The death of Leopold I. in 1705, and of his son and successor, Joseph I. in 1711, which made way for the brother of the latter, Charles VI. was the more immediate cause of the seven years war, in which Silesia once more became the bone of contention, and the theatre of its devastations. —Charles VI. was the last of the male line of the house of Austria, and having no son to succeed him, he made it the labour of his whole reign to secure the succession of his hereditary dominions to his daughter, Maria Theresa, which he supposed to be effected by the ordinance, since so well known by the name of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, prescribing his successor, and which was assented to and guaranteed by the states of his several provinces, and amongst the rest by Silesia. Immediately on his death, which took place in 1740, the greater part of those very powers who had guaranteed the integrity of the dominions of Maria Theresa, fell on her like so many tigers, with the intention of wresting from her every inch of her patrimony, and amongst these, the King of Prussia was one of the first to vamp up old claims to her possessions. Frederick stated those claims, which were formerly renounced by his ancestors to these principalities, to be incontestible: with what justice, however, the reader will have little difficulty in deciding; but his arms soon compelled the province of Silesia to accept him as its sovereign. Maria Theresa made two unsuccessful attempts, in two short wars, to rescue it from his gripe, but without success; and it was finally ceded to Prussia in the year 1745. In the mean time, Maria Theresa prevailed against her enemies, so far as not only to secure the remainder of her Austrian hereditary dominions, but likewise to procure the restoration of the imperial dignity to her house, and the consequence was, that her prosperity led her to conceive the design of recovering the possession of Silesia, wrested from her in the hour of adversity: accordingly, in the progress of ten years negotiation, she gathered a storm against Frederick, which threatened to overwhelm him with destruction. This tempest, however, so formidable in its onset, was not only gloriously stemmed, but the result incontestibly demonstrated, that Frederick the Great only acquired that title, so famous in murderous celebrity, as the just reward of his ability and exertions: the result of the seven years war contributed to render Silesia more firmly united to the house of Prussia; and it was finally secured to him by the peace of Hubertsberg, signed in 1763, which put him in possession of his dominions, in the same state as they were before the war: hence Silesia remains, and probably will remain, a Prussian province, till Austria shall fancy herself strong enough to attempt regaining it: thus do people, whose only desire is peace, quietness, and prosperity, find their happiness disturbed, their property pillaged, and their blood spilt, for the mere gratification of the ambition of their rulers.

We have given this brief account of the history of this ill-fated province, without attending to the numbering of the letters; but the events above detailed bring us to the end of the thirty-sixth. We shall be much more rapid in our account of the remainder, till we come to the two concluding ones, which are occupied with the literature of Silesia.

The thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth letters are employed in enumerating the revenues of this province, together with the purposes to which they are applied.—They arise from the land-tax, the capitation tax, the excise, the sale

of salt, the tax on Jews, the tolls and customs, and the first quarter's salary of every person appointed to civil offices. The produce is applied to the maintenance of 40,000 soldiers, and the fortifications. Besides the taxes above enumerated, the Silesians are subjected to several other burthens, which are, the compulsory obligation of serving the king as soldiers, the obligation of giving quarters for troops, and of performing personal labour, and furnishing horses for the king's use, for the use of his army, and of his civil officers, at prescribed and underrated prices.

The fortieth letter discusses the political constitution of Silesia; and the forty-first is occupied with its ecclesiastical concerns, under the heads Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvanists. The forty-second details the means and regulations by which Frederick the Great established seminaries for education in his new conquered province, with the system established by him at the recommendation of Felbiger, an Augustine monk. The desire of instilling knowledge into the minds of his subjects forms one of the most brilliant traits of his reign, as we cannot help placing the horrible celebrity obtained by war below the lowest step of the footstool of science. We felt much inclined to present the whole account, but its length prevents us, and an abridgment could not be made without injury to the whole.—The forty-third, and last letter, is "On the Literature and Science of Silesia." The author highly commends a writer of the name of Kloeber, who published a work, entitled "*Silesia before and since the Year* 1740;" and from which he professes to have derived the principal part of the knowledge which is detailed in the second part of his book. The remainder of the letter is occupied with a brief account of the Silesian authors, Opitz, Wolff, and Garve, which we shall present to our readers.

"Among this crowd of literary candidates for the temple of fame, there are doubtless numerous gradations of the merit upon which each individual's pretensions are founded: but very few can ever succeed in passing even the threshold, and still fewer in penetrating beyond the first hall of entrance. Of the three chief worthies, whose names deserve above the rest to be recorded, Opitz, Wolff, and Garve; that of the second only has been much heard of beyond the bounds of Germany.

"Martin Opitz may truly be considered as the father of German poetry. He was born at Bunzlau in 1597, and died at Danzig in 1639. He wrote in verse and in prose, in Latin and in German; originals, translations, and imitations. His original poems consist of an Eulogium upon the God of War; a Description of Mount Vesuvius; Verses in Praise of Bacchus; Panegyrics upon distinguished Persons, his contemporaries; Epithalamiums, Funeral Songs, Elegies, Odes, Sonnets, Epigrams, &c. His translations, of tragedies from Sophocles and Seneca; of the Psalms, Solomon's Song, and the Lamentations; of Cato's Distichs, and from sundry other classics. He likewise put the Treatise of Grotius, upon the Truth of the Christian Religion, into German verse. He published, in prose, a Treatise upon German Prosody; and although the poets of the present age have introduced a greater variety of measures, with all the forms of the Latin epic and lyric verse, as well as the English blank verse; yet, for the great essentials of poetical genius and harmonious numbers, it is said, by competent judges, that he has been surpassed by none of the German poets of the present age. His most common measure of verse is the Alexandrine, which, in his age, was much used by the English poets too, though afterwards, with reason, abandoned by them, as too formal and monotonous: it is the measure of Drayton's Polyolbion.

"Christian Wolff, one of the most eminent moral philosophers of the

laſt century, was born at Breſlau, in 1679, and received his early education at the Magdalen ſchool in that town, as Opitz had done before.—Being the ſon of a poor, though reputable tanner, he had not the means of purſuing his ſtudies to the extent which his inclination urged; but it is the peculiar prerogative of genius, not only to burſt through all reſtraints of this nature, but often to turn them to the greateſt account. Wolff happened to be the owner of a ſingle book, which was Euclid's Elements, with a comment by Clavius; this, for the want of others from which to ſatiate his thirſt of knowledge, he was obliged to ſtudy inceſſantly.—When this had fixed the application of his mind to geometry, he procured, by frequenting the public library, the means of ſtudying a ſyſtem of algebra by the ſame Clavius.—While he was thus employed, his curioſity often induced his attendance at the public diſputations held in the Catholic colleges, and his taking a part in them. He ſays himſelf, that the concurrence of theſe circumſtances firſt led him to the idea, that geometrical demonſtration was no more than a ſeries of duly connected ſyllogiſms, ſuch as he was in the habit of uſing to ſupport his theſes at the diſputations. This one idea was the foundation of all his fame, and the origin of the method which he always purſued in his philoſophical works—that of adapting the forms of geometrical reaſoning to the ſubjects of moral philoſophy. With ſome difficulty, and by pecuniary aſſiſtance from the magiſtrates of his native place, he ſucceeded in procuring the advantage of inſtruction at the univerſity of Jena, and afterwards in that of Leipzig. His firſt publication was a probationary diſſertation to obtain the degree of maſter of arts. In this treatiſe he unfolded his ſyſtem of applying mathematics to moral philoſophy; a ſyſtem to which he adhered in all his ſubſequent voluminous writings. At Leipzig he became acquainted with Leibnitz, and adopted his theory, ſo much celebrated and ſo much ridiculed, of the *pre-eſtabliſhed harmony*. In 1707, Wolff became profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy at Halle, where, by the ſuperior ſplendor of his reputation, and weight of influence, he excited the malevolence and envy of two profeſſors, his colleagues, named Lange and Gundling. They attacked, and procured others to attack his writings; but finding themſelves unſucceſsful in that field, they tried another with happier effect.—They had appealed to the King of Pruſſia, Frederick William I. father of the Great Frederick, and protector of the univerſity, ſtating the neceſſity of ſuppreſſing Wolff's doctrine of pre-eſtabliſhed harmony, which they contended was tantamount to fataliſm. The king, who knew as little about one as the other, and thought it only a diſpute concerning hard words, favoured Wolff the moſt, as the moſt profitable profeſſor, and prohibited all further attack againſt him. Lange and Gundling, however, by working with the logic of a ſort of court buffoon, who was likewiſe preſident of the Academy of Sciences, upon the ſagacity of two generals, at length ſucceeded in making the king comprehend that pre-eſtabliſhed harmony made man a mere machine, and of courſe made it perfectly a blameleſs action *in a ſoldier to deſert*. To confirm this ingenious theory, the two generals complained, that ſince the promulgation of thoſe pernicious doctrines, the deſertion among the troops had actually increaſed to an alarming degree. There is no penetration ſo acute, no addreſs ſo well applied, as that of dulneſs, inſpired by malice and envy, and working for the ruin of genius. The rivals of Wolff had touched the true ſtring to the king's heart. He was now ſure that pre-eſtabliſhed harmony meant atheiſm, or high treaſon, or both, and inſtantly diſmiſſed Wolff from his profeſſorſhip, with an order to withdraw from Halle within 24 hours, and from the Pruſſian territories within two days, upon pain of death. The baniſhed philoſopher found, however, a new patron in the King of Sweden, then Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who gave him a profeſſorſhip at Marburg, with the ſame rights and diſtinctions he had enjoyed at Halle. The Pruſſian univerſity was deſerted by moſt of its ſtudents; and Frederick William began to doubt of the pernicious tendency of pre-eſtabliſhed harmony.—At *this* ſtage of the buſineſs, in the

true ſpirit of deſpotiſm, hang firſt, and then try, he ordered four eccleſiaſtics of Berlin to examine and make report upon the writings of Wolff. The report was altogether favourable; and the king, at two different periods, in 1733 and 1739, made advances and propoſals to draw back the Profeſſor to Halle, which he, with proper ſpirit and dignity rejected. At the invitation of Frederick II. however, upon his acceſſion, and with the King of Sweden's conſent, he returned, and was reinſtated at Halle, with a handſome ſalary, the title of privy counſellor, and the liberty of lecturing as he ſhould think proper, without limitation. He afterwards was appointed chancellor of the univerſity, and, in 1745, was created a baron by the Elector of Bavaria. His fame and his doctrines were now triumphant in every part of the learned world; but found, before his death, more formidable enemies in Maupertuis and Voltaire, than Lange and Gundling had been. He died in 1754. The credit of his philoſophy began already to decline, and at this day thouſands and thouſands of readers, perfectly familiar with Voltaire's ridicule of pre-eſtabliſhed harmony, know that it was pointed ſtill more at Wolff than againſt Leibnitz.

"Chriſtian Garve was born at Breſlau, in 1742, and educated at the univerſities of Halle and Leipzig, where he was for ſome time profeſſor of moral philoſophy. The latter part of his life he ſpent in his native city, where he died in the year 1799. His works are numerous, originals and tranſlations; but almoſt wholly upon ethical ſubjects. His tranſlation and comment upon Cicero's Offices, done at the requeſt of Frederick II. is ſaid to be ſuch as if it had been dictated by the very genius of the Roman philoſopher. His review of Mendelſſohn's Phædon, and his remarks upon Ferguſon's Moral Philoſophy, theſe writers declared they would rather have written than the books themſelves. Among his moſt celebrated productions is a Treatiſe upon the Agreement between Morals and Politics. The laſt work he publiſhed was Anecdotes of Frederick II. and of his Converſations with him. He is certainly to be eſteemed one of the firſt names in German literature.

"Such men as theſe are the higheſt ornaments and glory of the country which gave them birth. In giving an account of it, not to name them would be a ſort of injuſtice to the country itſelf. You will not think theſe very ſhort biographical ſketches, therefore, out of place, though you will not be ſorry to find me, with them, now bid a final adieu to Sileſia."

We now take our leave of this work; and having given a character of it in our laſt number, we ſhall merely add that, though ſeldom profound, it is, on the whole, intereſting. I.

XXVIII. *The* CORRESPONDENCE *of* FRANCES, *Countess of Hartford, (afterwards Duchess of Somerset,) and* HENRIETTA LOUISA, *Countess of Pomfret, between the Years* 1738 *and* 1741. *Three Vols. Post* 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s. boards.* 1805.—Phillips.

IT might naturally be expected that the correſpondence of two ladies ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for information and urbanity, as the writers of theſe letters, would be received with ſome attention by the literary world; and we conſequently are induced to give theſe volumes an early notice; and that the more particularly, as the high character of the fair writers leads us to expect a treat from peruſing the productions of their pens. In caſting our eye over the work, we are gratified to find our expectations no way diſappointed; for, abating the *legereté* of the remarks on the works of art, to form a proper appreciation of which, requires much more attention to the ſubject than is uſually beſtowed on it by ladies; we find many judicious obſervations, neat deſcriptions, and a degree of intelligence, which ſeldom ſuffers the attention to flag, and

thus contributes to render the work almoſt uniformly entertaining.—Both the writers were ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Caroline, at the time of her death, and after that event both retired from the buſtle of the court, for the purpoſe of enjoying the more ſatisfactory comforts of domeſtic life: the Counteſs of Pomfret, however, being under the neceſſity of viſiting the continent, with her family, and the two friends being deſirous of maintaining their intimacy, they kept up an active correſpondence during the whole period of her reſidence abroad, and the preſent work is the reſult of their friendſhip.

Lady Hartford, if we may judge from theſe letters, was a woman of an amiable diſpoſition, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable knowledge of the world and of books, acquired by diligent reading and obſervation, and of a grave diſpoſition. Lady Pomfret appears to poſſeſs ſomething more *gaieté de cœur* than her correſpondent; hence her letters in general exhibit a greater degree of livelineſs, tempered with judgment; but, on the whole, ſhe ſeems to have poſſeſſed a congenial turn of mind.

The editor of the work having preſented us with a brief ſketch of the life of both, in which he gives a ſhort character of each, we ſhall preſent the latter to the reader in his own words.

"The character of Lady Hartford may be drawn up in a few words:—From the earlieſt part of her life ſhe afforded an amiable example of virtue united with rank. Her acquirements in literature were various, and her reading, particularly in hiſtory, appears to have been very extenſive. She had ſome taſte for poetical compoſition; but the ſpecimens contained in the preſent volumes are not, perhaps, the moſt favourable ones that could be adduced. There are four poetical pieces by her ladyſhip (concealed under the ſignature of Euſebia), in the ſixty-third number of Dr. Watts' Miſcellanies.

"In all her friendly attachments ſhe was ſincere, tender, and affectionate. In her family ſhe was ever anxiouſly alive to the calls of duty. During the long ſickneſs of Lord Hartford, who, for many years previous to his death was dreadfully afflicted with the gout, ſhe was his principal nurſe and attendant. And in care reſpecting the education of her children, inſpiring into their youthful minds the principles of virtue and the love of religion, ſhe has had but too few equals in her own rank of life. This care would have been abundantly repaid by both, had they both lived to ſurvive her. After the loſs of her ſon, Lord Beauchamp, as I have before ſaid, her mind was affected with a languor and melancholy of which ſhe never afterwards perfectly recovered. She died in perfect reſignation to the will of God, by whom ſhe conſidered her afflictions given for wiſe purpoſes, of which it ill became her to complain. In one of her affecting letters to Lady Luxborough, ſhe thus expreſſes herſelf: 'I have indeed ſuffered deeply; but when I conſider it is the will of God, who never chaſtiſes his poor creatures but for their good, and reflect, at the ſame time, how unworthy I was of thoſe bleſſings which I now lament the loſs of, I lay my hand upon my mouth, and dare not repine; but I hope I can with truth appeal to him in the following words:—'Such ſorrow is ſent that none may oppoſe his holy diſpenſations. Let me ſigh, and offer my ſighs to him: let me mourn, but in the mean time, in the midſt of my ſorrow, let me bleſs his ſacred name."

We next preſent our readers with the character of Lady Pomfret:

"With reſpect to the character and literary acquirements of Lady Pomfret, which, in every eſſential reſpect, ſeem to have very nearly reſembled thoſe of her amiable friend and diſtinguiſhed correſpondent, the beſt ſource of information that has been open to the editor is the following letters. To theſe, therefore, he refers the reader, only remarking, by

way of introduction, that all the paſſages from whence concluſions can be juſtly drawn, will concur in affording proofs of an intelligent and well informed mind, and of a heart ſuſceptible of amiable virtues and unaffected devotion."

Having mentioned the reaſon of the origin of this correſpondence, we need only remark, that the letters of Lady Pomfret were written from the various places which ſhe viſited, or at which ſhe reſided; and thoſe of the Counteſs of Hartford, from various places in England. Thoſe of the Counteſs of Pomfret are dated from Monts, near Paris, Lyons, Marſeilles, Sienna, Florence, Rome, Bologna, Venice, Bolſano, Augſburg, Frankfort, Bruſſels, and Antwerp. Hence, as the writer generally pays much attention to deſcriptions of places, together with the collections of the productions of art, and the manners and religious ceremonies of the people, the contents of her letters may often be gueſſed at by obſerving from whence they are dated. Florence, however, was the place from whence the greater part of them were written; and as that city was then in its proſperity, and almoſt every corner of it crouded with collections of paintings, ſculpture, &c. we have numerous accounts of thoſe extenſive repoſitories; added to this, her rank gaining her admiſſion into the firſt companies of the place, and the nature of epiſtolary intercourſe being generally to throw off diſguiſe, we often find entertaining accounts of their manners, not to be found in any other work.

It will readily occur to our readers, that an analyſis muſt be as uſeleſs to a work of this kind, as the attempt to execute one would be futile. And to give a ſtring of dates of letters, and of the "to and from," would be as tedious as it would be unneceſſary. All, therefore, that is left for us to do, is to preſent a few letters by way of ſpecimen.—We may add, however, that they are ſeldom dull; though it could ſcarcely be expected but ſome muſt neceſſarily poſſeſs much leſs intereſt than others. We cannot give a fairer character of thoſe of the Counteſs of Pomfret, than the one already given by the editor; and thoſe of her correſpondent are of a ſimilar caſt, except that they are, in general, from the nature of her ſituation, leſs intereſting. We cannot take our leave of the work, without recommending it to the notice of every perſon fond of original correſpondence; and we dare avow, that they will find nothing in it unworthy the reſpectable characters of the fair writers.

The firſt letter which we ſhall preſent as a ſpecimen, is from the Counteſs of Pomfret, and was written from Florence:

"As this is a week (Paſſion week) of great devotion and retirement with all good catholics, ſo it is a week of great idleneſs and equal retirement with us proteſtants, who have not the opportunity of performing the outward duties of our religion, and muſt content ourſelves with contemplation. For this, Italy affords ample ſcope; at leaſt, that part of it which has come within my knowledge: ninety-nine in a hundred of the Italians being either atheiſts or idolaters. The latter ariſes from ignorance, oppreſſion, and the natural genius of the climate—in all times, and by whatever people inhabited, famous for ſuperſtition: as Prior ſays, on another occaſion,

'The object alter'd, the deſire the ſame.'

So the Venus, the Mercury, the Mars, and all the train of leſſer gods, are ſtill ſubſiſting under the names of Mary, Peter, John, and hundreds more, who, could we look into their canoniſation, we ſhould find had full as monſtrous origins as ſome of the ancient deities: and the worſhip that is paid to them is ſo ſtrongly contradictory to common ſenſe and reaſon,

that many men of parts and learning are tempted to throw off all tradition at once, being too indolent to ſearch for truth under ſuch a confuſed heap of impoſition and nonſenſe. Proud of their diſcovery, theſe proceed to the other extreme: they aſſert the eternity of the world; deny the government of Providence; and, whilſt they ſtudy the motions of the heavenly bodies, the different productions of the earth, the beauties, the wonders, the regularities of nature, renounce the God of nature, and conſequently adopt greater nonſenſe than they reject—if that is not too favourable a conſtruction for the unbelievers of real ſenſe, who will always find followers amongſt men of half-underſtandings and ſuperficial knowledge. What is to be expected or thought, of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to be annihilated; and who vainly draw in proſelytes to what, at intervals, they muſt, by innate conſcious conviction, feel a lie? Though this is the caſe with many, yet, thank God! it is not ſo with all; and I have had the good fortune to find one (and I hope there may be many more amongſt the Florentines) both of knowledge and religion. The gentleman to whom I allude, I firſt met by accident at Sienna; through which place he paſſed when I was there.—He ſpent moſt of his youth in the court of Rome; has converſed much with foreigners of all nations; and knows not only the hiſtory, but the government, and particular characters of the principal perſonages of every court of Europe. He ſpeaks French and Engliſh perfectly well; is a man of high rank, good nature, and good breeding; and having no engagement, either in love or buſineſs, very often does us the favour to beſtow ſome of his time at our houſe. From his aſſiſtance, better than by the little knowledge I have of Italian, I hope to make you acquainted with Florence—a place which, from its beauty, is juſtly ſtyled '*the fair.*'

"Other towns ſeem to have grown from ſmall beginnings; this, like the creation, appears to have ariſen at once: each part correſponding with the others; and all gay, noble, and convenient. It is ſo perfectly clean, that there is not the leaſt ill ſmell in the ſtreets all the year round. The ſhops are repleniſhed with all the luxuries as well as the neceſſaries of life; and the place is ſo full of people, that the number of the inhabitants is eſtimated at eighty thouſand, though the circumference of the walls is not more than five miles, and (as I ſaid in my laſt) there are many gardens and vacant places within them. The nobility are well bred towards ſtrangers, and live in ſociety with each other. The natural genius of this people, for many years, led them to oppoſition and rebellion amongſt themſelves; which often reduced the ſtate to the loweſt ebb, and frequently threw them into the power of foreigners; till the houſe of Medici, prevailing over the reſt, quieted that diſpoſition ſo effectually, that we now ſee them rich, powerful, and free, tamely ſubmit to the name only of a great duke, who ſpends their money in a diſtant country, and leaves them to the government of his hungry Lorrainers. It is true they are not pleaſed with this, but yet they do not ſeek redreſs; and the Florentines of the commonwealth are as different from the Florentines of the duchy, as our Plantagenets were from our Stuarts. Nor are theſe people leſs inclined to arts, than they were once to arms; the moſt famous painters, ſculptors, and muſicians, having drawn their original from hence. They have alſo excelled in the nobler ſciences; modern learning having been firſt revived here, and ſtill flouriſhing more than in any other parts of Italy. The language in which the books are written, is even, by way of eminence, called Tuſcan; and all others (as the Venetian, Milaneſe, Neapolitan, and even Roman languages) are reckoned only jargons in reſpect of this.

"H. L. POMFRET."

The following letter from the Counteſs of Hartford, will be a fair ſpecimen of the reſt; it was ſent from Richking, where the Counteſs then reſided:

"Your letters, dear Lady Pomfret, never fail of giving me pleaſure; though, I confeſs the laſt (charming as it was) had a line towards the end

which I could have wiſhed not to have ſeen there—ſince I am compelled to acknowledge it juſt as to yourſelf, though very detrimental to my wiſhes. The line I allude to is, where you ſay that the letters you have written to me lately have the air of pamphlets. I own that I ought not to expect you to be at ſo much pains to divert a creature who has only ingenuity enough to be delighted with what you write, and conſequently voracious of it, without any fund of knowledge in herſelf to make a return of amuſement. You ſee I confeſs you to be juſt where you are ſo: but I cannot flatter you with that character when you ſeem to make a doubt whether I can find time to read one of your letters before another arrives; and, to prove that I am (for once) in the right, I will tell you that I had not only read, but had copied every one of thoſe letters before another came, into a book, which I value amongſt my greateſt treaſures. I hope you will now repent of your calumny; which is of ſo heinous a nature, that, if you were a Roman catholic, I would certainly write to ſome holy Florentine prieſt to enjoin you a penance: and, as I have heard that thoſe reverend fathers are not entirely blind to charms of gold, I would bribe him to make you write me at leaſt two ſheets of paper every week, as you would hope to eſcape an age of purgatory. Since, however, you are of a more reaſonable religion, I muſt put it on the footing of charity, and remind you, that 'it is more bleſſed to give than to receive.'

"Before this letter reaches Florence, it will be no news to your ladyſhip that the duke is gone a volunteer with Sir John Norris*. This is ſaid to be done in order to his being made high-admiral of England at his return. I am glad of it, ſince I know it was what our late miſtreſs always wiſhed for him; and I muſt for ever feel intereſted in all ſhe either deſired or feared: and I have often heard her declare, that nothing would be more dreadful to her than to ſee him a *pilier d'antichambre*.

"At preſent the king of Pruſſia* is my great favourite; and I am pleaſed with all he does, eſpecially his behaviour to his young queen—if it is ſuch as our newſpapers repreſent it. This ſhews a true nobleneſs of ſoul. His conduct, in regard to the queen-mother, is alſo that of a great prince and a good ſon—two characters that do not always unite in the ſame perſon.

"To ſhew you, dear madam, that I do not take your unkind reflections on the length of your letters, as a command to ſhorten mine, I will ſend you a little Eſſay on Friendſhip, which was given me ſome years ago by a perſon who is ſince dead. It was among others which I believe would have been printed, had they been ſufficient to form a volume."

We ſhall conclude our account of theſe intereſting volumes, with the following letter from the Counteſs of Pomfret, dated from Florence. We cannot, however, diſmiſs the ſubject without acknowledging the pleaſure which we experienced in peruſing the collection.

"Your account of the family at Windſor is ſo entertaining and ſurpriſing, that I own I ſhall be very much diſappointed if you do not ſend me a further explanation of it. Mr. Walpole tells me that he very well remembers to have ſeen the houſe, and that he has heard many of the particulars mentioned by you.

"As I have often received notice of Lady Mary Wortley's coming here before ſhe really did, ſo I put off my viſit to the great duke's gallery in expectation of ſeeing it in her company. This viſit I have now commenced; and till it is finiſhed, my letters will be full of the wonders which I find there. And, firſt, to begin with the building itſelf: it extends on both ſides of a tolerably long ſtreet; at one end of which it is united by ſtone arches, affording through them a view of the river Arno, whilſt, at the other end, we en-

"* To Ferrol, to intercept a ſquadron of Spaniſh veſſels about to ſail to their American ſettlements.

"* Frederick the Third, who had juſt aſcended the throne.

ter the great ſquare. The lower part was begun by Coſmo the Firſt: it conſiſts of colonades, with ſtone pillars, as wide as thoſe in Covent-Garden, and paved with brick; and within are the public offices,—as the mint, &c Upon the latter is a ſtory of ſhops, where the workmen of the great duke formerly engraved, painted, made models for ſtatues, inlaid tables, diſtilled eſſences, &c.; but moſt of theſe artificers are now diſcharged. This floor is joined, over the ſtone arches, by an open portico; in the middle of which is placed the ſtatue of Franceſco the Firſt, who finiſhed the fabric. Over all, is the gallery, to which we aſcend, from the ſtreet, by a great ſtair-caſe. At the top of the ſtair-caſe, in a veſtibule, are the redundancies of the gallery; ſuch as pillars, obeliſks, urns, bas-relievos, and inſcriptions, for which there was not room within. The ſide next the ſtreet is one continued glaſs-window; except, at equal diſtances, ſo much wall as ſerves to ſupport the roof; and this is ornamented with pillars on the outſide, and ſtatues and buſts within.—The ceiling is divided into compartments; painted by the beſt hands, in groteſque: each compartment repreſenting a different art, ſcience, or hiſtory; with portraits intermixed, applicable to the ſubjects. On each ſide are ſtatues and buſts, placed on brown and gold pedeſtals. At one of the extremities there is a copy, by Bandinello, in white marble, of the famous Laocöon at Rome. On its left hand there is a boar, finely done in the ſame marble; and on its right an antique ſtatue of a ſoldier or hunter, in the action of being ready to ſpear it. At the other end of the gallery is a Hercules killing the Centaur; and on each ſide of this group is a Roman empreſs, reclined on a kind of couch. In the part that joins the two long ſides, are, amongſt others, two braſs figures on pedeſtals of the ſame metal; one of which, though modern, is the fineſt work imaginable. As I cannot pretend to deſcribe every ſtatue here, ſo, to avoid miſplaced praiſe, I will name none in particular; but, in general, I may venture to ſay, that there is not only no collection equal to this, but that I believe all the collections in the world put together, could not furniſh ſuch another. There are ninety-two buſts, fifty-four ſingle marble ſtatues, nine groups of the ſame material, two braſs ſtatues, a Chimera in braſs, a marble boar, and two guglioes, in the gallery itſelf; beſides what are in the paſſages leading to it, and in the rooms that are locked up. Of theſe there are ſeven; filled with different kinds of valuable curioſities, which have been collecting for near near two hundred years; and whenever the poor electreſs dies, will, I do not doubt, in as many days be diſperſed as many ſeveral ways. "H. L. POMFRET."

O.

XXVII. LYRIC AIRS: *conſiſting of Specimens of Greek, Albanian, Wallachian, Turkiſh, Arabian, Perſian, Chineſe, and Moorish National Songs and Melodies; (being the firſt Selection of the Kind ever yet offered to the Public:) to which are added, Baſſes for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Likewiſe are ſubjoined, a few Explanatory Notes on the Figures and Movements of the modern Greek Dances, with a ſhort Diſſertation on the Origin of the Greek Muſic. By the Editor,* EDWARD JONES, *Bard to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Small Folio. 15s. boards.* 1805. White.

WE have given the title page of this work at length, for the purpoſe of enabling our readers to aſcertain the author's deſign at one glance, as it contains a complete ſummary of the contents of the book. Mr. Jones, who is an old acquaintance and favourite of the public, profeſſes to fill the humble taſk of editor to this collection; though it is ſufficiently obvious that his aſſiſtance alone could give it its preſent form; as the quantity of original muſic here given, was perhaps in the poſſeſſion of no other perſon. The object of his labours is, to preſent the amateur of muſic with a

few ſpecimens of the productions of ſeveral countries; whoſe efforts in this way are in a greater or leſs degree unknown: hence, in order to render them more familiar to modern taſte, he has arranged the whole, and has adapted the ſeveral airs, where it was requiſite, to the harp and the piano-forte. The names of the pieces which are given, and the order in which they ſtand, are—the Saltaduriſtico, a dance peculiar to the iſle of Zante.—Canzone Greca, a Greek ſong.—Eireſione, an Athenian feſtival ſong: the words of this ſong are a tranſlation from the Greek, taken from Plutarch's Life of Theſeus, and ſet to the above Greek air by Mr. Jones.—Candiota, Balla Greca, a Greek ballet, called the Candian, or Cretan dance—Canzone Greca, a Greek ſong, and a favourite with the boatmen of Zante.—Canzone Greca.—Agiopanditico.—Canzonetta del Zante; a Canzonet of the iſland of Zante; ſung by the olive gatherers in the autumn and winter.—The Hymn of rejoicing, traditionally ſaid to have been ſung by the Cretans, on the return of Theſeus from ſlaying the Minotaur. This piece was communicated to Mr. Jones, ſome years ago, by the late Athenian Stuart.—Romaika; the melody of this dance ſeems to have been originally the ſame air as the one juſt given, which commemorates the eſcape of Theſeus from the labyrinth. In a note, the editor informs us that there is an excellent delineation of this dance, to be found in M. de Gouffier's "Voyage Pittoreſque de la Greece," plate 38; who mentions that the dance is ſuppoſed to imitate the intricate Labyrinth of Crete.—Galliarda.—Caravino; a nautical air, or the boatſwain's ſong.—Cheſalonitico; an air of the iſland of Cephalonia.—A celebrated Air of the Bedouins or Arabs.—A Turkiſh Air.—Prelude to the Mizmoune; a favourite Mooriſh ſong.—The Mizmoune.—Three dances of the iſlands of the Archipelago, named Iſolano.—Arnöut; the Albanian dance.—This is uſually danced by the Albanians in full armour, and is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pyrrhic dance.—A Wallachian dance.—A Derviſe's dance. The author tells us in a note, that there is a print in the firſt volume of Mouttraye's travels, repreſenting this ſacred dance of the Derviſes: two more notes give a full account of the manner in which it is performed.—Matràki, or the Wallachian dance.—A Wallachian dance.—A Turkiſh concerto, called Suſudil. The author adds, in a note, "The modern Turkiſh muſic is generally crowded with the half-tones, as well as with quarter tones; on that account I found this piece of muſic difficult to arrange, ſo as to adapt it to our ſcale, agreeably to an Engliſh ear."—A Turkiſh March.—A Minore to the above, added by way of variation, by the editor. If we recollect right, the march is found in Kotzwara's Battle of Prague.—A Mooriſh Dance.—A Perſian Air.—Another eaſtern Air. The melodies of theſe two airs were given to the author by F. Fowke, Eſq. who had learnt them in the Eaſt Indies.—The Interview, an Arabian ſong.—Mr. Jones received the words and melody of the above ſong from his friend Captain Scott; and ſince that he found it inſerted among the ſpecimens of Arabian poetry, tranſlated by Profeſſor Carlyle; who ſays, that it was firſt written down from the ſinging of David Zamir, a native of Bagdad, who reſided with the tranſlator ſome time at Cambridge.—The next ſubject is a Swediſh ſong, followed by another, and that by a Swediſh dance.—Chin-Chin-Joſs; a hymn ſung by the Chineſe to their deity Joſs.—The ſame harmonized. The author adds in a note—"I was favoured with the melody of the

above hymn by a gentleman, who reſided ſome time in the Engliſh factory at Canton. If we may be allowed to judge from this ſingle ſpecimen of the muſic of the Chineſe, it bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the national airs of Scotland. At the ſame time, it muſt be obſerved, that the Chineſe ſeldom uſe any ſemitones, or harmony of different parts, in their muſic; on that account I have only repeated the melody of the air in the baſs the firſt time over, ſo as to convey a more perfect idea of their own ſtyle; but in the ſecond and third time over, I have harmonized the hymn, with a baſs."—A Hindoſtanee Song, written down from the natives ſinging it.—A Turkiſh Air, with a Variation, by the editor.—Chitan O-U-No, or the ſtring dance. Mr. Jones wrote the melodies of the two laſt airs, from the ſinging of Mouhammed Sidky Effendi, Charge d' Affaires of the Sublime Port, at London.

Beſides the various airs, ſongs, and dances contained in the above liſt of the muſic, which occupies thirty-two ſmall folio pages, the editor, in an introduction, gives an account of the modern Greek dances, and of the manner in which they are performed. Thoſe which are deſcribed at length are the Saltaduriſtico, the Cretan, or Candiote dance; the Romaika, or Greek dance; the Arnaut, or Albanian dance; and the Matràki, or Wallachian dance. The introduction is cloſed with ſome obſervations on the Turkiſh national Muſic.

The moſt laborious part of the work, however, and which diſplays immenſe reading, and attentive reſearch is, "A ſhort Diſſertation on the Origin of the Ancient Greek Muſic, by the Editor." We give his reaſons for the undertaking. "The idea of adding the following notes, or diſſertation, was ſuggeſted to the editor, by the names attached to ſome of the Greek tunes, particularly thoſe which allude to Theſeus, king of Athens, king Pyrrhus, and other airs, which retain the names of the iſlands or provinces of Greece. This induced him minutely to examine the ancient Greek hiſtorians, and on finding ſeveral appropriate documents, which tended to elucidate theſe national melodies, and the primitive cuſtoms wherein muſic bore ſo conſiderable a part, as well as of the firſt introduction of the art into Greece: the ſubject has never been inveſtigated in this way, to the knowledge of the editor; therefore, he has ventured to lay the following pages before the public, in hopes they may throw ſome new light on it; and prove, perhaps, not altogether unworthy the notice of the curious."

The hiſtorical diſquiſition contains perhaps nearly the whole of what can be gleaned from the Grecian writers, on the ſubject; and as we ſaid above, diſplays the extent of the reading and the careſulneſs of the editor's reſearch. Much of it, particularly that obtained from the poets, muſt, of courſe, appear puerile to the learned reader, as the various productions of ſeveral of our moſt celebrated philologiſts demonſtrate beyond the poſſibility of contradiction, but that is not the author's fault; he could only give the quotations as he found them, and he conſequently muſt not be charged with the whims of the ancients. To mention the various writers from which the diſſertation is collected, would be to enumerate the major part of the authors of antiquity.—All, therefore, that we need ſay of it is, that the reader, unſkilled in the claſſics, will find the principal part of what they contain on the ſubject of muſic in their native tongue, and in a ſmall compaſs. The learned reader, deſirous of entering into it without much labour, will do well to refer to the diſſertation, as it will ſave him the neceſſity of poring over the voluminous works of antiquity.

We cannot leave the work without recommending it to the notice of thoſe of our readers who have a taſte for muſic: and we have no doubt, that ſhould their ear not meet with faſcinating muſic, their curioſity will nevertheleſs be amply gratified.

C.

XXX. *The* BRITISH MISCELLANY. No. IV. V. *By* J. SOWERBY.

[*Continued.*]

IN reſuming an account of this work, we have thought it expedient to proceed in our comments upon it, plate by plate, as far only as the correſponding letter-preſs is publiſhed, rather than continue the mode adopted in commencing with it; which was that of taking whole numbers at a time, in the order of their publication; becauſe the author has often thought proper to publiſh the plates and the letter-preſs belonging to them, in different numbers. This plan of disjunction we cannot commend; and really conceive it to be diſadvantageous to his work. For it would not only be more appropriate and explanatory, to ſee plate and deſcription go together; but it would in other reſpects be further deſirable. Indeed the preſent mode of ſeparating ſo widely the figures, and the accounts of them, is not only ineligible, but has been the cauſe of leading us into a material error, not of judgment, but of inadvertence, concerning plate the tenth; which the diſpatch required in ſo multifarious a work as ours, did not allow us to detect in time for alteration.

Plate the tenth we mentioned as being numerically incorrect; but we have ſince found it was not imperfect in that reſpect; and that it contained a large, and perhaps too erect a figure of the *Phalaropus Hyperboreus*, and not, as we incautiouſly ſtated, the *Tantalus falcinellus*, the figure of which is properly given on plate 17; but we have ſtill no kind of heſitation in aſſerting, that this bird does not appear ſpecifically diſtinct from the *Tantalus igneus* of all authors; a young ſpecimen of which, in fact, we conceive it to be, in the incomplete plumage of its firſt year. On one of the wrappers of the Britiſh Miſcellany, publiſhed ſince our account of it was written, we obſerve theſe words, "T A B. 17. Tantalus igneus."

Plates the 11th, 12th, and 13th we noticed laſt month, but had not then ſeen the figures which are depicted on the latter. It contains three figures; the uppermoſt of which repreſents a male ſpecimen; and the two undermoſt, a female one, of the *Papilio Chryseis* of *Fabricius*, (but not of ſome of the German writers) which our author ſays, "was caught by Mr. Plaſted, of Chelſea, in Aſhdown Foreſt, Suſſex," but does not inform us any further concerning it. Wherefore, as we have heard Mr. P. never poſſeſſed more than *one* ſpecimen, and that a *female*, of this *Papilio*, and Mr. S. *depicts* the *male*, as well as the female, the latter gentleman would greatly oblige the entomological part of our readers, if he would inform them in ſome future number of the *British Miscellany*, whoſe *British* ſpecimen he figured the *male* from; and where, and at what ſeaſon of the year it was taken; for we never heard of but *one British male of P. Chryseis*; and even that, perhaps, not fully authenticated; as nothing certain was known concerning the ſeaſon or place in which it was caught, and the ſpecimen itſelf is now entirely deſtroyed.

On the 14th plate, are ſeen two figures of an inſect, under the name of *Phalæna catena*, which we believe has never before been publiſhed, at leaſt not as a Britiſh ſpecies. It is unqueſtionably one of the moſt delicate and beautiful kind which inhabit this country; but if we know it, we fear its pure ſnowy ground colour is by much too dingily imitat-

ed on the plate before us. The under figure of it is a reverſed one; and its antennæ have a wrong inſertion: they are made to ariſe from *before*, inſtead of *above* the eyes; which is the place in which nature has inſerted the antennæ of all *Phalenæ*. This little inadvertence, for it is by no means an error of judgment, however trifling it may appear to us, may be deemed an *eye-sore*, by the entomologiſt; but may be eaſily avoided in future.

All that Mr. S. ſays concerning this rare and intereſting Phalæna, in addition to the generic character, is as follows:

"SPEC. CHAR. Wings white above, lateral margin browniſh, with ſeven white marks reſembling a chain: upper margin with two brown ſpots.

"This new moth was likewiſe taken by Mr. Plaſted, at Brixton, Surrey. It is a very curious one, and has not yet been deſcribed by any author.

"It comes among the *Noctuæ* in the *Linnæan ſyſtem*."

Plate the 15th preſents us with a delineation of the *Oniscus longicornis*, which is a new marine ſpecies of that genus. It was taken off Dyſart, near Inch-keith, intangled in ſome nets. The plate pourtrays the inſect in three diverſified and intereſting attitudes, explanatory of its powers of progreſſive, and other motions.

Plate the 16th repreſents a rare bivalve ſhell, the *Mytilus stagnalis*, of *Linn.* and the account of it informs us, that,

"The pair of ſhells from which theſe were drawn appear to be unique as Britiſh.—The deſcription in *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13, agrees nearly with our ſhell, and we make no ſcruple of conſidering them as the ſame. In the copy of Schrœter, at Sir Joſeph Banks's, the figure is larger than ours, but does not look too large in compariſon to it: mine is meaſured by the edge of the ſhell, and is therefore accurate; but for ſomething of a deception, not readily accounted for it looks ſmaller than the real ſhell. —My kind friend, the Rev. Charles Sutton, A. M. of Norfolk, found it by the ſide of the lake in Kew Gardens, which is now filled up. I have found ſmaller ſhells that nearly reſemble, but I do not know of any pair like it as Britiſh."

The 17th plate repreſents the *Tantalus Falcinellus*, ſo fully ſpoken of above.

The 18th plate affords us a pair of figures; one of them reverſed, of an inſect of the order Coleptera, called *Cicinela hybrida*, by Linnæus, &c. It is here, for the firſt time, preſented to the reader as an inhabitant of this country; and was communicated to the author by L. W. Dillwyn, who took two ſpecimens of it "on the Crumlyn Burrows, near Swanſea: one of theſe ſpecimens was accidently loſt, but my ſon, G. B. Sowerby, had the good fortune to find another next morning."

From theſe circumſtances, it is by no means improbable that this fine Cicindela may not be rare in that country, although elſewhere in Britain as yet unknown.

The 19th plate preſents us with the figure of an humble bee, under the appellation of *Apis flavicollis*, ſent to the author by Mr. Jonathan Salt, of Sheffield, and which Mr. Sowerby aſſures his readers is perfectly nondeſcript; not being mentioned even in Mr. Kirby's elaborate "*Monographia Apum Angliæ*, in which more than 220 ſpecies are noticed, of which 200 at leaſt had not been before deſcribed as Engliſh."—Here, however, after noticing that more than 50 Bees (Apes or Melittæ) had been deſcribed, and even figured as Britiſh, in the works of Harris only, before Mr. Kirby wrote his work, we feel it a duty to inform our readers, that we conceive Mr. S.'s *Apis flavicollis* is neither a nondeſcript, nor a rare ſpecies, nor new to Britain,

nor omitted in Mr. Kirby's extenſive work on Britiſh Bees; for according to Mr. Kirby's deſcription, it is no other than the male of *Apis Lapidaria*, of Linnæus, and of the *Monographia Apum Angliæ*, but Fabricius and his followers not thinking ſo, have deſcribed it as a diſtinct ſpecies, by the name of *Arbustorum*, and conceived it to be the ſame as the *Pratorum* of Linnæus, which we believe to be ſufficiently diſtinct from it, although extremely ſimilar in ſize and markings. Mr. S. is ſilent as to the time and place of its capture; which we think are the end of April, or beginning of May, amongſt the labiated flowers, or even thoſe of the genus Ribes, or later in the ſeaſon, but not in ſuch fine condition, on various flowers of the claſs *Monadelphia*. Mr. S. depicts it repoſing (more apum,) on the flower of a thiſtle *(Serratula arvensis)*; but we do not recollect ſeeing this Apis ſo late in the ſeaſon as that in which the ſerratula flowers, although ſmall ſpecimens may exiſt in autumn.

On the 20th plate, the laſt yet publiſhed of this work, we find repreſented the *Phalangium Diadema*, of the continental entomologiſts, which is here unqueſtionably firſt preſented as an inhabitant of Britain.—In it we find combined the ſame forbidding oddity, and grim appearance, which are obſervable in the other branches of its ſtrange-formed family. It was diſcovered by the author's ſons, "on oak trees, in Hainault Foreſt, in 1802; and in 1803, in South Wales, on dripping rocks, at a water-fall, called Uſgoed-Eynon-Garn." The time of the year in which it was caught is not ſpecified. Two figures are delineated on the plate; one of them ſeveral times larger than the other, without any mention of its being a magnified one; but if it is not magnified, it muſt, at the leaſt, be a very ſtriking and extraordinary variety of the little one; or, *vice versâ*. A.

XXXI. Poems. *By* Laura Sophia Temple. 8vo. *pp.* 192. 5*s. boards.* 1805. Philips.

THE execution of works of this kind being in general of far more conſequence than the ſubjects, we ſhall preſent our readers with the preſatory addreſs, the table of contents, and a few of the poems; and leave them to form their own opinion of the merits of Miſs Temple's productions.

"Whatever may be the merits or imperfections adjudged to the author of theſe little poems; whatever may be her ſin againſt critical elegance, and claſſical purity, ſhe preſumes to hope that her *youth* has claims on the candour of the public.

"In the opinion of many perſons of fine taſte, variety of alterations might be ſuggeſted, perhaps with good effect; yet very ſeldom does the finiſhing hand of correction paſs over, however lightly, the productions of fancy, without ſome injury to the flower and freſhneſs of their firſt exhibition.

"The following poems were written under the immediate impreſſion of different circumſtances, and ſhould be conſidered merely as *ſlight* ſketches, intended to preſerve the image of things very dear and ſacred to recollection.

"Under every bereavement, in every ſcene of pleaſure, the Muſe has never failed to ſooth her ſorrow, and to heighten and refine her enjoyment; ſhe has given her new eyes for the contemplation of the good, the great, and the beautiful; and awakened in her ſoul new ſentiments of grateful adoration for their all-perfect ſource. The muſe, therefore, how little ſoever entitled to the meed of fame, ſhall ſtill, for her own ſake, be loved and valued by her votary, ſhall ſtill reward her, when every other memorial of *living* friendſhip ſhall be ſwept from time's uncertain record, and 'leave not a wreck behind.'

"The poet knows how to diſtinguiſh between the compoſitions of art and the genuine expreſſion of ſimplicity and nature; to which of theſe

characters the contents of the volume now submitted to the public, juſtly belong, the author leaves thoſe to determine who are in the habit of feeling what they write, and of writing what they feel."

The ſubjects of the various pieces of which the work is compoſed, are

"Recollection——To my Firſt Friend—Summer, a Paſtoral—The Search after Love—Lines written on ſeeing a Lark aſcending to a great height, one fine morning in Summer—The Hindoo Lover's Addreſs to the Evening Breeze—On hearing the ſound of Muſic at a Diſtance—Stanzas ſuppoſed to have been written by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her confinement—Arabian Song—At the Sight of a beautiful but frail Fair One—The Laſt Adieu—The Inconſtant—Yeſterday.—To-Morrow—Solitary Muſings—The Victim of Seduction—Dreams of the Morning—The diſcarded Lover to his Rival—Morning Walk—The blind Lover to his Miſtreſs.——Diſappointment.—A Perſian Ode to the Morning—The Wanderer's Return——The Sailor, Song—Glances back—The Forſaken Huſband.—Hope's Invitation.—Sonnets 1, 2, 3, 4——The Outcaſt——Things as they ſeem—The Murderer—Meſri and Delilah, a Perſian Tale—Song—The Exile—Song——The Lament—Lines written on reading Young's Night Thoughts, Night III, or Narciſſa—Reginald the Brave—The Death of Love, Song—To the Genius of Romance—An Addreſs to Apathy—Song—The Lover's Departure—Lines addreſſed to my own Heart—Fragments."

The firſt extract which we ſhall preſent to our readers is, "Stanzas ſuppoſed to have been written by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her confinement.

"Now brightly ſmiles the cloudleſs ſky,
And ſoft the gales of fragrance ſigh;
Summer puts on her golden robe,
To bleſs the gay rejoicing globe;
And laughing buds of ev'ry dye,
Revel beneath her luſtrous eye.

"Ev'n *I* too catch her bounteous glance,
And feel *again* Hope's pulſes dance;
But quickly fades the mantling glow,
And leaves me to the gloom of woe;
For not *my* wiſhes to ſupply
Does Summer ope her luſtrous eye.

"O! hither haſte, thou nectar'd gale,
Now flutt'ring through the diſtant vale!
Ah no! it *ſcorns* the priſon-gloom;
And ſeeks the Woodland's burſting bloom:
'Tis not for *me* that breezes ſigh,
Or Summer opes her luſtrous eye.

"Still, ſtill the hectic cheek ſhall burn,
And aſk in vain for health's return;
Whilſt Mem'ry, foe to Mis'ry's child,
On life's rich core ſhall riot wild.
Long have I bade farewell to Joy,
And Summer's full and luſtrous eye.

"Still o'er this mind ſurcharg'd with woe,
The fever'd gale of Thought ſhall blow;
'Till death's cold hand ſhall chill its rage,
And cancel Mem'ry's blotted page;
Then o'er the green-turf where I lie,
Summer may pour her luſtrous eye."

TO-MORROW.

"Begone thou buſy crouding ſigh!
Begone the tear that dims mine eye,
Begone the fears that wildly throb'd,
And Spring's fair ſmile of ſweetneſs rob'd!
For peace and gladneſs dawn To-morrow."

"Such is the language Hope inſpires,
To feed the Lover's glowing fires;
Such are the charming lies ſhe tells,
Such are the notes ſhe gaily ſwells,
To ſound the praiſes of To-morrow.

"When dire Misfortune's nipping wind
Sweeps o'er the ſad and ſhrinking mind;
Hope ſpreads her ſhield to ward the blow,
And chaſing ev'ry ſpright of woe,
Whiſpers gay tidings of To-morrow.

"Behold yon trembling hectic form,
Bowing to Fate's relentless storm,
E'en while Death's angel hovers near,
And ready waits th' expecting bier,
Hope gilds with smiles the coming Morrow.

"O thou! that sleepest in the tomb
How did we watch THY dying bloom!
How did we trace thy setting Sun,
Yet never dream its race was run!
Hope cried 'twill rise *again* To-morrow.

"And rise it *did*—in Heav'n's bright sky,
Its glorious blaze will never die;
And Hope, too, whispers in my breast,
(For Hope's soft whisp'rings seldom rest,)
That *I* shall view its rays To-morrow."

The Discarded Lover to his Rival.

"And dost thou think those smiling eyes
Have warmly glow'd on *thee* alone?
And canst thou think her fainting sighs
To no fond ear but *thine* have flown?

"Thou frantic fool! thy vaunts give o'er,
Wake from thy deep, and madden'd dream,
And know on *many* a cheated lover
Those witching orbs are wont to beam.

"O! could I paint the wishes gay,
The hopes that all my reason stole,
When their voluptuous thrilling day
First dawn'd upon *my* wond'ring soul!

"*How* she would feign the look of passion
In ev'ry bright effusive glance!
And how her changeful features fashion
To suit of love the wild romance!

"And she would smile—*so blandly* smile,
That Fancy own'd the spell divine;
And she would so my sense beguile,
That false Hope whisper'd she was mine.

"Then turn thee from her murd'ring eye,
Ah! cheated wretch! no more believe her;
Think that she dooms thy peace to die—
Ah! trust no more the gay deceiver."

A Persian Ode to the Morning.

"Deepen thy blush, oh Rose of Spring!
His richest musk let Zephyr fling;
And thro' the green voluptuous grove
Tremble the melting notes of Love.
Her softest smile let Morning wear,
Tell the gay Nymph to seem *more* fair;
And prithee mix the brightest dies
With azure of Arabian skies.
Thou loit'ring Sun thy race begin,
Sail through yon vault of Ether thin,
Ere those sweet eyes shall ope their rays,
And far eclipse the lesser blaze.
E'n *now* their fringed lids unclose,
And all my frame with passion glows—
I gaze upon their liquid light,
And Paradise appears in sight.
But ah! again their charms are veil'd,
Again they close——ere scarcely hail'd!
Again she sleeps, and visions bright,
Give way to all the gloom of Night.
And canst thou sleep, while passion wakes,
While Zephyr e'en his cave forsakes?
See! how his light wings gaily ply
As wild he wanders thro' the sky!
See how he searches ev'ry bow'r,
And kisses ev'ry laughing flow'r!
Narcissus lifts the languid head
And myrtle blooms a deeper red;
E'en vi'lets ope the purple eye,
And pay with sweets his panting sigh.
But oh! *my* Rose my presence flies,
And pays with *scorn* my trembling sighs;
She turns to court the God of Sleep,
And leaves her Selim's eyes to weep."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

SIR, Cambridge, April 12, 1805.

I SEND you the following copy of a curious petition preſented to Queen Elizabeth, and which is taken from the original; if any of your readers could ſay what book the petitioner alludes to, which he deſcribes as touching her Majeſty "largely with diſhonour," it would be ſatisfactory to ſir, yours, &c.

D. H.

To the Quene's moſt Excellente Majeſtie.

IN moſte humble and lamentable maner compleynenge. Sbewethe unto your majeſtie your faithfulle obedyente ſubjecte and dailie orator, William Whartone, of Rypon, within your grace's countie of Yorke.—That whereas your highnes's poor orator was heretofore directed from your majeſtie unto the Earle of Huntingdon, and to Sir John Foſter, Knighte, with ſecrete ſervice and credite comytted unto him for the revealinge and unfoldinge of the Quene of Scotte's ſecret practizes with her conſederats: and alſo for the bringinge unto youre majeſties owne handes a booke of propheſies, wherein your highnes is ſo largelie touched with diſhonor, as youre poor orator dare not preſume to utter the ſame unto your majeſtie before youre grace's lycence and pardon to him granted for the recytal thereof.—And albeit moſte gracious and dread ſouvreign ladie, that the ſaid ſervice and credyt comytted unto youre ſaid orator haethe bene by him faiethfullie, diligentlye, dewtiefullie travailed into his greate coſtes and chardges. Yet have ſome ſoughte, by ſiniſtre meanes, to exterminate and raſe out his good acceptance with auethorytie, and ſo to treade downe his innocencye, and by falſe ſurmizes, to ſubverte his promiſed ſervice unto youre majeſtie for feare of pinchinge ſome in the quicke.—Maie yt therefore pleaſe youre majeſtie, of youre moſte gracious goodnes and accuſtomed princelie affabilitie, not onlie to vouchſafe to heare youre poore orator, to open and reveale unto youre majeſties owne perſone the wholl effecte of his proceedings; but alſo to underſtande of the ſecrete impedyments and cauſes whie his promiſed ſervice in all poyntes haiſtbe not taken fulle effecte and good ſucceſſe accordinglie. And ſo to conſider of the ſame as ſhall ſeame good unto your graces moſte excellente prudencie. And your highnes ſaid orator ſhall, accordynge unto his moſte boundone dewtie, dalie prace unto the Almightie, for the preſervacion of your majeſtie's moſte roiall eſtate longe to reigne over this your realme and ſubjectes, with contynuall healthe and felycite.

To the Editor of the Monthly Epitome.

SIR, April 16, 1805.

THE great number of benefit ſocieties, as well in London as in the country, which are ſupported by monthly ſubſcription of the members reſpectively belonging to them, for the aſſiſtance of each other in ſickneſs, &c. appear to hold out too extenſive allowances in proportion to their rate of ſubſcription, by which means (not to mention any ſiniſter practices of deſigning members, who may counterfeit illneſs, with a view of receiving weekly benefit by way of ſupporting them in an idle life,) their funds are in general ſoon exhauſted, and the ſociety broken up; in order to counteract this principle, I beg leave to communicate a plan which would have for its object the means of creating a permanently collateral fund, which might be reſorted to in caſes where the principal

was on the point of being exhauſted. This fund might be raiſed eaſily, in the firſt inſtance, in this manner—Each member, on his entering the ſociety, ſhould pay a certain ſmall ſum towards the formation of the collateral fund; this ſum, ſay 5l. (ſuppoſing 100 members having paid 1s. each) might be placed in a reſpectable member's hands, he giving a note to pay the ſame in one year, to the preſident and ſtewards of the ſociety, with intereſt on the ſame, which ſhould be faithfully paid, principal and intereſt, on the day it became due; and this ſum to be replaced out at intereſt for another year, and ſo on continually from year to year, till the money might be wanted. Thus the ſociety would poſſeſs all the advantages of receiving compound intereſt, and a fund would accumulate, (or as many collateral funds as might be thought proper, according to the number of members, and the exiſting circumſtances of the ſociety,) which would be the means of affording relief to the members when the principal fund was no longer in a ſtate of being adminiſtered; or, according to the language of theſe ſocieties, when "*the box was ſhut.*" Thus the principal would be regularly and ſubſtantially recruited during the time that the collateral fund was affording relief in caſes of ſickneſs, &c.; and through this mutual aſſiſtance, ſocieties of this nature might be rendered perpetual, which never can be the caſe by the ordinary mode of proceeding, it being well underſtood that a few years, rarely more than forty, allowing that they are well governed, are enough to deſtroy the funds of thoſe which were conſidered a few years before as having a ſtock ſufficient for all emergencies. If the above principle were reſorted to, and a ſociety ſo eſtabliſhed, conducted by a few liberal and honourable individuals, it would abſolutely be a bleſſing to a numerous body of induſtrious mechanics, whoſe only dependence in ſickneſs is on one of theſe ſocieties. I am, ſir,

Yours, &c. H. O.

For the Monthly Epitome.

A CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF MARBLES MADE BY THE LATE CHARLES TOWNLEY, ESQ. AT PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

1. A STATUE of Iſis or Ceres, the ſize of life. The left hand holds the Thurybulum: the head is crowned with a diadem; over which, between two ſerpents erect, is placed a Diſcus, with ears of corn ſpringing from it; correſponding to the deſcription of this deity, by Apuleius. Met. i. xi. This ſtatue was formerly in the Maccarani palace, at Rome.

2. A ſmall ſtatue of Iſis; or of a muſe ſitting on a rock, and playing on the barbiton. It was formerly in the Barberini palace.

3. A ſtatue, the ſize of life, of the Libera or Female Bacchus, attended, like that God, by the Panther, and bearing the Thyrſis on her ſhoulder, with a wreath of ivy on her head. Her drapery conſiſts of a long tunic, over which a ſhort veſt hangs a little way below the waiſt, and is bound cloſe by a belt, which paſſes over the right ſhoulder and between the breaſts. This ſtatue was found at Roma Vecchia in 1774.

4. A ſtatue of Iſis, 6 feet 6 inches high; repreſented in her dignified character, as the queen and mother of all things, having upon her head the myſtical baſket, formed of the Lotus flower, which was the primitive ſymbol of the paſſive means of production, perſonified under the denomination of this goddeſs. The other ornaments on this figure, ſuch as the chaplet, ear-rings, &c. are all compoſed of myſtical forms.—The right hand is modern; but the

original, without doubt, held the Lotus flower in the manner in which this figure is ſo frequently repeated on medals, cameos, &c. This ſtatue was found about two miles beyond the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, near the Appian road, during the pontificate of Sixtus V. who placed it in his palace, called the Villa Montalto; and it was added to Mr. Townley's collection in 1786.

5. A Terminus of Pan, or of Bacchus the harmonizer. It is compoſed of the ſquare cippus, with the uſual bearded head of Bacchus upon it; to which are added arms, holding a flute of a particular form to the lips, which mark ſtrongly the act of blowing. This elegant Terminus, which is about four feet high, is alſo dreſſed in the Baſſareid robe, and the head is ornamented with a diadem, faſtened by a cord. It was found in 1779, in the villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia, the ancient Lanuvium.

6. A ſtatue of Bacchus, of the age and ſize of a boy, three feet high. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy; and the body is ingeniouſly inveſted in the ſkin of a goat, of which the legs form a knot below the breaſts. It was found in the villa of Antoninus Pius, before mentioned, in 1775.

7. Statue of a young Bacchus, the ſize of life. It is naked, excepting the ſkin of a lion covering part of both ſhoulders and the breaſt; the feet are likewiſe covered with ſandals. The left arm embraces an effeminate or androgenous figure of Ampelus, the upper part of which has the form of a young genius, with the vine leaves and grapes ſpringing from the cheeks and the body, which gradually loſes the human form, and terminates in a vine plant. At the root is a lizard and a leopard with a collar of ivy round its neck, biting at a bunch of grapes. This mythological groupe was found in 1772, near La Storta, the firſt poſt from Rome, on the road to Florence.

8. A ſtatue of an old Faun intoxicated, or Silenus nearly extended on his back, in an action ſimilar to that of the faun in bronze, engraved in the ſecond volume, of the bronzes in the Muſeum d'Ercolano, p. 161.—The head was originally bound with a wreath of ſome kind of metal, as appears by the holes to which it had been fixed: it is the ſize of life. The right arm and both feet are modern reſtorations.

9. A ſtatue of Libera or Ariadne, ſix feet four inches high; naked to the waiſt, and draped below. Found in 1775, in the ruins of the maritime baths, erected by the Emperor Claudius at Oſtia.

10. A ſtatue of Adonis, in the form of an effeminate youth, on his back aſleep upon a rock. On the head is the petaſus, tied with a ſtring under the chin: the chlamys is faſtened with a fibula on the ſhoulder covering part of the body, and on the feet are ſandals, tied with bandages, reaching to the mid-leg. It was found at Roma Vecchia in 1774.

11. A ſtatue of Thalia, the paſtoral muſe, richly draped with the tunic; and an outward looſe garment, of ſo fine a texture, that the form of the body and limbs, though covered, are very apparent. The head, as uſually of this muſe, is covered with a wreath of ivy, and in the right hand is the pedum or paſtoral crook. This ſtatue was diſcovered in 1776, in the ruins of the maritime baths of Claudius, at Oſtia, near the Libera, (No. 9,) and is 5 feet 10 inches high.

12. A ſtatue of Diana; the ſize of life, draped, and in the action of throwing a javelin, or of holding a torch. Which of theſe characters originally belonged to this ſtatue is uncertain, the greater part of the arms having been reſtored; moſt probably the latter, from the hair being tied on the top of the head in

imitation of flames, according to the uſual repreſentations of Diana Lucifera, on medals and other monuments. Found in 1772, near La Storta, (as No. 7.)

13. A ſtatue of a Diſcobulus bending forwards, in the act of throwing the diſcus, the original of which was in bronze, and the work of Myron. This elegant ſtatue was found in 1791, in part of Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli, now belonging to the Mareſoſchi family.

14. A portrait of a youth in the form of a Terminus, to which are added the human ſhoulders. This youth had been dedicated to, or placed under the protection of Mercury, as appears from the attributes of that deity which accompany the portrait. It is nearly five feet high, and was found near Fraſcati in 1770.

15. A ſtatue in bronze of Apollo, with the Chlamys faſtened over the left ſhoulder by a fibula, in the form of a creſcent, and hanging over the arm falls down to the feet. It was purchaſed at M. L'Allemand de Choiſeul's ſale at Paris, 1774, and is engraved, but very badly, in Count Caylus's Antiquities, vol. ii. pl. 77. This ſtatue is 2 feet 4 inches high.

16. A Cupid lying aſleep on the ſkin of a lion, the club and other attributes of Hercules are placed before him, and his bow and quiver of arrows behind him, a lizard at his feet, and another is creeping from under the lion's ſkin. The plinth is 3 feet long. It once belonged to Cardinal Alexander Albani, and to M. Beaumont. Cupid with a lizard, is in the Arundel, and other collections in England.

17. A ſmall ſtatue of Cupid bending his bow. A lion's ſkin hangs on the quiver, which ſerves as the ſupport. It was found in 1775, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, encloſed within a large amphora, at Caſtel Guido, the ancient Lorium, where Antoninus Pius died, and where Galeria Fauſtinia, his wife, had a villa. Calliſtratus deſcribes a ſtatue in bronze exactly in this attitude, as a moſt admired work of Praxiteles, who flouriſhed in the time of Alexander the Great. Pauſanias mentions only one copy which was of Cupid, by Menodorus after Praxiteles. Sir R. Worſley had one at Appuldurcombe, and there is another at Wilton, but neither of theſe has a lion's ſkin thrown over the trunk of a tree. The many antique repetitions which have been diſcovered, thirteen of which ſtill remain, may aſcertain to us that they are copies of that famous maſter-piece.

18. A torſo of a ſmall ſtatue of Venus, purchaſed of Cavaceppi the ſculptor, at Rome. [*To be continued.*]

ADVERSARIA:

Literary, Philoſophical, and Miſcellaneous.

LITERARY.

BIOGRAPHY. — Mr. Cumberland, author of Calvary, &c. &c. has in the preſs, Memoirs of his own Life, written by himſelf; containing an account of his writings, interſperſed with anecdotes, and characters of ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of his time, with whom he has had intercourſe and connection.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic, in the Mariſchal College, and Univerſity of Aberdeen, by Sir Wm. Forbes, of Pitſligo, Bart. one of the executors of Dr. Beattie, including many of his original letters, is in a conſiderable ſtate of forwardneſs. It will be embelliſhed with an engraving, from a portrait of Dr. Beattie, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Major Rainsford has in the preſs, a work, with plates, relative to the

Iſland of St. Domingo, of which the public has formed conſiderable expectations, in conſequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the ſubject, and the confirmation of his predictions relative to that unhappy country.

EDUCATION.—Early in May, the 5th and 6th volumes of the Scientific Dialogues, which have been ſo long expected by our youthful readers, will certainly be publiſhed. They contain a complete introduction to the ſciences of Optics, Magnetiſm, Electricity, and Galvaniſm.

GEOGRAPHY.—Mr. Smith of the Strand, will ſhortly publiſh a new Map of the United Kingdom, on ſix large ſheets; on which the turnpike and principal croſs roads are carefully deſcribed, particularly diſtinguiſhing the route of the mail coaches, the courſe of the rivers and navigable canals, the cities and market towns, and moſt conſiderable villages, ſpecifying the diſtance from London to every principal town; likewiſe, the diſtance from one market town to another: the whole drawn from the beſt authorities, aſſiſted by local information.

Mr. Smith will alſo ſhortly publiſh a new Map of England and Wales on the ſame plan, with the more immediate view to the accommodation of travellers.

MEDICINE.—Mr. Parkinſon, well known as the author of various medical works, has a treatiſe in the preſs, entitled, "The Cure of the Gout propoſed on rational principles, with remarks, founded on profeſſional and perſonal experience, on the topical application of cold, and on various other means recommended for the cure of that diſeaſe."

MUSIC.—Dr. Hague has circulated propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, Twelve of the moſt admired Symphonies of Haydn, as Quintettos, for two Violins, Flute, Tenor, and Violoncello; with a ſeparate part for the Piano-forte.

NEWSPAPERS.—"The Monthly Liſt of Publications" having been diſcontinued, in conſequence of ſome regulations of the ſtamp office, the Bookſellers intend to publiſh on the 10th of every month, a whole ſheet, the ſize of the former Liſt, under the title of the Literary Advertiſer.

NOVELS.—To inculcate moral inſtruction through a popular and faſcinating medium, has been frequently attempted, but never more ſucceſsfully, perhaps, than in a late Novel, intitled, *Parental Duplicity*, which, though publiſhed anonymouſly, has been ſo highly approved, that Mrs. Pilkington has been induced, not only to avow herſelf the author, but to exerciſe her genius in the production of a ſimilar work, entitled, Crimes and Characters, which is now ready to be publiſhed, and which by private report, gives promiſe of ſtill higher gratification.

POETRY.—A new edition of the Poems of Oſſian, containing the Poetical works of James M'Pherſon, Eſq. in proſe and verſe, with Notes and Illuſtrations, by Malcolm Laing, Eſq. in two volumes octavo, is nearly ready for publication.

The Poems of Oſſian are to be further illuſtrated, by the publication of the Reports of the Highland Society of Scotland, reſpecting the authenticity of theſe poems, drawn up by Henry Mackenzie, Eſq. This work will form one volume octavo, with fac-ſimilies of ancient Gælic manuſcripts.

TRAVELS.—Barrow's Travels in China have been tranſlated into the French language. The tranſlator is M. Caſtera, who tranſlated the account of Lord Macartney's embaſſy to that country.

VACCINATION.—A medal has been ſtruck at Prague, commemorative of the happy diſcovery and effects of Vaccination, and diſtributed amongſt the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and parents, who have either by their labour or by their example aſſiſted

in extending the influence of this ſalutary practice.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

Mr. John Leſlie is appointed Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, in the room of Profeſſor Playfair, lately appointed to the Natural Philoſophy Claſs.

The Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. is elected Preſident of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester, in the room of the late Dr. Percival.

The Rev. James M'Donald is admitted Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the United College of St. Andrew's, in the room of the late Dr. Rotheram.

BRITISH MARBLES.—The ſociety for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. conſidering that it would be beneficial to the commerce of the united kingdom, to bring the Britiſh marbles into more general uſe; and that the moſt effectual method of accompliſhing their object would be, for the preſent, to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following reſolutions: that ſpecimens of Britiſh marbles be expoſed in the ſociety's rooms at the Adelphi, for the inſpection of the public, under the following regulations:

1ſt, That all ſpecimens be exact to a given ſize, viz. eight inches high, ſix inches broad, one inch thick, and poliſhed on one ſide.

2d, That a book be kept, containing the number of each ſpecimen, and deſcribing the ſituation of the quarry, the name of the pariſh where ſituated, the diſtance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the diſtance of that road from water carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preſerved by the ſociety as materials for future inquiries.

That as the exertions of the ſociety can only be beneficial to the public inaſmuch as they are ſeconded by the public, the ſociety requeſt that all perſons, proprietors of marble quarries, will favour them with a ſpecimen of the marble, worked to the exact ſize above mentioned, with the deſcription of the quarry as above, that the ſame may be entered in the book to be preſerved for the uſe of the public.

Mr. B. Lambert propoſes to publiſh, monthly, a new work, under the title of "The Archives of Philoſophical Knowledge, or Manual of Foreign Diſcoveries and Improvements in the Experimental, Mechanical, and Phyſical Sciences." The editor intends this work to embrace every thing uſeful or intereſting in the above ſciences which may have occupied the attention of the philoſophers of other countries, and by a ſpeedy communication of their labours and inveſtigations, to give facility to the extenſion of ſcientific diſcoveries and practical improvements to the arts, ſciences, and manufactures of Great Britain.

M. Gehlen, of Berlin, has received from Meſſrs Hiſinger and Berzelius, a memoir on the analyſis of the Ochroit of Klaproth. They conſider the new ſubſtance contained in this foſſil as a metallic oxide; and they give to the metal the name of Cerium, from the planet Ceres. They have, however, judged of the nature of it only from the phœnomena of the oxidation exhibited by the ſubſtances, for hitherto they have not been able to obtain it in a metallic ſtate.

M. Richter is employed in examining the nature of Nickel. In its ſtate of purity, this metal is exceedingly malleable; it is alſo almoſt as brilliant as ſilver, and more ſuſceptible of attraction by the magnet than iron. He aſſerts, that in the preſent ſtate in which it has been hitherto obtained, it contains ſtill a

great deal of copper. M. Richter has diſcovered a ſure method of freeing it from that metal. Purified oxydes of Nickel are of a much more lively green colour than common oxydes, and their ſolution in ammonia is of a very pale blue colour.

Piazzi, the celebrated aſtronomer of Palermo, has found on the fixed ſtars a change of one, two, and three ſeconds, on account of the ſituation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which there have been diſputes for more than a century, is a very intereſting fact in aſtronomy.

A valuable diſcovery was lately made near Penbedw, in Flintſhire, the ſeat of Watkin Williams, Eſq, while ſinking a well for water, at the depth of eight yards and a half below the ſurface, a plentiful bed of Manganeſe, has been found to extend to more than 20 feet in depth.

LIFE BOAT.—A life boat on a new conſtruction, the plan for which was given by Sir Sidney Smith, has been lately built at Dover, and has been tried by that gallant officer with the moſt deſired ſucceſs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A ſhort time ſince, ſome labourers employed in digging for flints on the South Downs, near Clayton Windmill, a few miles from Lewes, diſcovered lying near each other, about a foot under the ſod, eight large celts dexterouſly chipped. Celts were uſed by the aboriginal inhabitants before the uſe of iron was known in this iſland, both as Carpenters' tools, and as weapons of war. The ſame men, on opening a large prominence that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above ſpot, diſcovered the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently deſigned for the purpoſe of cookery, as it contained ſeveral fire places, a large quantity of wood aſhes, and many bones of different animals of food. This circular pile of ſtones was at leaſt ſix feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the ſod, it at length became completely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained, was found a ſmall veſſel of unbaked earth, curiouſly diſſected all round, for the admiſſion of air, and ſuppoſed to have been uſed for the purpoſe of burning incenſe. This pile has been entirely removed, but there are two others adjacent that have not yet been explored. What favours the opinion of their being camp kitchens, is their vicinity to an old Roman camp on Wolfenbury-hill, where, on digging lately, were found three coins of the Emperor Conſtantine in excellent preſervation.

A pretty ſteady trade is at preſent carried on between this country and Péru. Although not immediately recogniſed by the Spaniſh government, yet it is ſo far tolerated as to be conducted without hazard to the parties engaged in it. Theſe ſhips carry out various kinds of woollen cloths, muſlins, and other Mancheſter and Paiſley manufactures, hardware of all ſorts, ſilk hoſiery, and ſilk manufactures in general. They bring back bark, ſarſaparilla, indigo, ingots of gold, bars of ſilver, wrought plate, &c. Since the eſtabliſhment of a free trade in the Spaniſh Colonies, which took place in 1783, the Engliſh and other traders have had better acceſs to this market, and have contributed to diſtribute their commodities along the whole extent of theſe coaſts. The conſequence has been, that the Manufacturers of Quito have had little demand for their coarſe cloths, thoſe of Britiſh manufacture being preferred, and to be had at a cheaper rate. The uſual Acapulco ſhips, and other government traders, have been diſcontinued ſince the ſame date, and the trade to the Manillas and other parts, is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.

The Literary Club has begun a fubſcription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, the founder of that reſpectable ſociety.

The Eaſt India Company, at a general court of Proprietors, have paſſed a reſolution, to eſtabliſh a public place of inſtruction in this country, for ſuch young men who may be deſtined to be employed in various civil capacities in the ſervice of the company. The education is to be both commercial and claſſical, and to compriſe, among other branches of Inſtruction, the Mathematics, Geography, the French language, and Oriental Literature.

Capt. M'Arthur, formerly of the New South Wales Corps, is returned, and probably by this time relanded at Port Jackſon, with his new ſtores, and ſtock for his extenſive farm, at that ſettlement. He has now in various flocks, nearly 6000 ſheep, moſtly croſſed from rams of the Spaniſh breed, and from this ſtock, under a genial climate, he flatters himſelf with the hope of ſoon rendering it unneceſſary for England to rely on the Spaniards for fine ſhort wool.

Oriental Literature.—M. Hagemann, a German, well known for his acquaintance with the Sanſcrit, has recently diſcovered in the library at Paris, the third and fourth Veda in manuſcript, which Volney ſuppoſes to be eight hundred years old, and is at preſent employed in examining them.

When the Pope viſited the National Library at Paris, on the 14th of January laſt, the early ſpecimens of printing, and many of the moſt curious M. S. S. were ſhewn to him; amongſt others, the Chineſe Inſcription, according to which Chriſtianity was introduced into China in the ſeventh century; and the Poem written by the late Emperor of China.

A Chineſe Dictionary, containing not leſs than 117,000 characters, is now paſſing through the preſs, under the patronage of the French government.

Icelandic Literature.—An Icelandic Dictionary is about to be published at the expence of the Danish government. It is the work of a lately deceased Icelandic clergyman, named *Biorn Hulderson*. There is also ſhortly expected to appear, a critical Grammar of the Icelandic tongue, by one *Arent*, a native of Altona, who had been ſent by the Danish government into the northern provinces, to collect plants for the Flora Danica. During this employment, he made himſelf maſter of the Icelandic language, and collected Runic Inſcriptions.

Dutch Literature. The want of a well arranged and complete grammar of the Dutch tongue, has long been a matter of complaint in Holland. The orthography has remained particularly confuſed and almoſt wholly arbitrary. The government in the year 1801, appointed Profeſſor Siegenbeck of Leyden, and M. Wieland, a clergyman at Rotterdam, to ſupply thoſe defects. The latter undertook to write the grammar, and the former to ſettle the orthography. The government has now decreed that this grammar ſhall be taught in all the ſchools, and that this orthography ſhall be employed in all the public offices.

Geſner, the celebrated German paſtoral poet, has left in the poſſeſſion of his family, a collection of landſcapes and views from rural life, all in his own hand. They are done in water colours, and are uncommonly beautiful, both in the deſign and colouring.

Russian Literature.—The Emperor of Ruſſia has granted ample emancipation to the Jews in his dominions. An Ukaſe of the 5th ult. grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the ſchools and univerſities of the empire; or they may eſtabliſh ſchools at their own expence.

LIST OF RARE BOOKS, MSS. &c. IN THE LIBRARY OF M. DUBROWSKY AT PETERSBURGH.

[*Continued from p.* 162.]

HAVING concluded the catalogue of printed books, we now proceed to the manuſcripts.

1. Epiſtolæ St. Pauli Apoſtoli, græce et latine, ad Romanos, utraque ad Corinthios, ad Galatas, ad Epheſios, ad Coloſenſes, ad Philippenſes, ad Theſſalonicn ſes duæ, ad Timotheum duæ ad Titum, ad Philemonem, folio; This manuſcript, which is deſcribed in the *Nouveau Traité de diplomatique* book iii, p. 165, is believed to have been written about the end of the fourth century.

2. Originis Homiliæ, folio, deſcribed in the ſame work, book vi, p. 639, no. 718; and is generally believed to be of the fifth century.

3. De Civitate Dei St. Auguſtini, liberx, written as the preceding ones, alſo one on parchment. *Traité de diplomatique* book vi, no. 766, p. 640, written in the fifth century.

4. Auguſtinus ad Simplicium, Idem de Agone et de Doctrina Chriſtiana, opus completum et integrum, folio, on parchment This is believed even to have been written by St. Auguſtin in the fifth century, *Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 638, no. 254, and book iii, p. 64, no. 146.

5. Liber Heretici Pelagii ſubnomine Rufini.—6. Epiſtola Fulgentii de fide Catholica.—7. Originis libri duo in Canticum.—8. Tractatus de quadraginta duobus menſibus filiorum Iſrael.—9. Hieronymus ad Demetriadem Virginem, 4to. on parchment, of the ſixth century, *Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 649, no. 840, and book iii, p. 97.

11. Joh. Caſſiani Collationes, 8vo. of the ſeventh century, on parchment, *Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 641 no. 1294, and book iii, p. 310.

12. Aurelius Auguſtinus de Latrone, 4to. of the ſeventh or eighth century, on parchment, *Traité de diplomatique* book vi, p. 641, and book, iii, p. 110, 111.

13. Job cum commentariis integris, folio, the text of the ſeventh and the commentary of the eighth century, *Traté de diplomatique*, book vi. p. 638, no. 211. The ſame volume includes.—14. St. Hieronymi commentarii, in Jeſaiam, of the eighth century.

15. Quatuor Evangelicum omnibus Capitulis, canonibus et præfationibus, 4to. written in the ſeventh or eighth century, on purple parchment, with the initial letters of gold and ſilver, and with figures of the Evangeliſts. 16 St. Joh. Chyſoſtomus de Reparatione Honninis lapſi, folio, of the ſeventh or eighth century,

17. Gennadius de dogmatibus eccleſiaſticis—18. Quinque Epiſtola St. Hieronymi, *cum sua figura miniata primæ artis origine*, 4to. of the ſeventh century, *Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 640, no. 861, and book ii, p. 89. *A manuscript from the Abbey of St. Germ. des-Pres.*

19. Pſalterium triplex St. Pſalmi Davidis regis, ſecundum triplicam verſionem, 1, tranſlatam ab Hieronymo ex hebræa veritate, 2, Gallicanam, 3, Italam, folio, of the ſeventh century. *This manuscript belonged to the Abbey of Corby, Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 638, no. 100, and book iii, p. 219, 220, 223, 295, 314, et ſeq.

20. Evangelium St. Matthæi, opus completum. And the greater part of the Goſpel of St. Mark, of the ſeventh century. *A manuscript obtained from the Abbey St. Germain, Traité de diplomatique*, book vi, p. 641, no. 1200.

21. Liber Homiliarum beati Gregorii Papæ, Urbis Romæ, in Hieſechiel Prophetam, 4to. of the ſeventh century. *Obtained from the Abbey St. Germain-des Pres. Traité de diplomatique*, book vi. no. 789, and book ii, p. 118. and plate, 17 no. iv.

22. Bedæ Hiſtoria Anglorum, folio, of the eighth century, *From the Library of the Duc de Coislin.*

23. Hieronymus de Illuſtribus viris.—24. Chronica Iſidori Hiſpanienſis, in one volume, 4to. apparrently of the eighth century. 25. Poema de St. Ulfrido, 8vo. of the eighth, or the commencement of the ninth century.—26 Paſſio ſanctorum Johannis et Pauli, eight ſheets; of the eighth century.

27. Quatuor Evangelia cum præfatione, canonibus, &c. folio; of the eighth century. *From the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Pres.* (*Trait de dipl.* Book ii. p. 638. No. 108.—Book iii. p. 114. 115. and Book iii. p. 226, 230, 380, 382.)

28. Revelatio beati Beronti, Monachi.—29. Viſio quæ pridie nonas Maii fratri Rothario oſtenta eſt; in one volume ſmall 4to. of the eighth century; and with ſome ſingular deſigns.

30. Fortunati et aliorum veterum poetarum Opera, of the eighth century. (*Trait de dipl.* Book ii. p. 640. to 783, and book iii. 67, 71, 248, 281, 282, 287, and 348.)

31. Sancti Ambroſii Expoſitio in Lucam; of the eighth century. *From the Abbey of Corbey.*—42. Oroſii libri hiſtorici; folio, of the ſame century, and *from the ſame Abbey.*—33. Expoſitio ſymboli fidei Catholicæ Rufino autore: 4to. of the eighth century.

34. Virgilius contra Neſtorium.—35. Ejuſdem Defenſio apis tolæ Leonis.—36. Ejuſd. defenſio Concilii Chalcedonenſis.—37. Epiſtolæ Petri Ravennatis ad Eutychium.—38. Epiſtolæ Auguſtini ad Paulinum.—39. Auguſtinus de octo quæſtionibus ad Dulcitium. Nos. 33 to 39, in one volume folio; about the end of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century, from the abbey of Corbey.

[*To be continued.*]

THE FINE ARTS.

The Editor flatters himſelf that this Article will be found of that Importance to the Profeſſors and Amateurs of the Fine Arts, as to induce them to make the Monthly Epitome the principal medium for communicating to the Public, a complete Account of the various New Works in Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, &c. ſo that it may become a complete Repoſitory of Intelligence in that elegant Department.

MR. Britton, the Editor of that reſpectable publication, the Beauties of England, propoſes to publiſh, about the middle of June, the firſt part of a new work, entitled the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, diſplayed in a ſeries of ſelect engravings, repreſenting the moſt beautiful, curious, and intereſting ancient edifices of this country, with an hiſtorical and deſcriptive account of each ſubject. This work will include, beſides repreſentations of the earlieſt buildings, ſeveral views of the magnificent cathedrals, elegant collegiate churches, richly ornamented chapels, and other diſtinguiſhed objects of architectural importance. It will collectively exhibit ſpecimens of the various ſtyles which prevailed at different æras in the eccleſiaſtical, caſtellated, and domeſtic architecture of Great Britain; and diſplays different examples of the plain and ſculptured ſemi-circular arches, with their correſponding mouldings, columns, capitals, &c.; alſo the diverſities in the pointed or Engliſh ſtyle, from the earlieſt examples to the reign of Henry VIII. It is intended that this work ſhall be publiſhed in parts, alternately every three

months, in quarto, each part to contain seven or eight engravings, with descriptions of each.

We have been highly gratified with the sight of a few engravings, the production of the celebrated Raffaelle Morghen, of Florence; which have lately been imported from that place. Mr. Molteno, the importer, has also received some other prints, the efforts of several other engravers of less note, and which we are persuaded the lovers of the fine arts will thank us for enumerating. The engravings by Morghen are, a head of Raffaelle, painted by himself, which, for beauty of execution, is perhaps without a rival in the art of engraving, either in this or any other country. A head of Dante, after a portrait by Stefano Tofanelli, is hardly inferior in execution, but the *toute ensemble* renders it a much less interesting portrait.—Charles Lewis, late King of Etruria, and infant of Spain; and Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, and Queen Regent of Etruria, his mother. This plate includes a head of each of these personages, medallion size, and are both interesting prints.

The remainder of the collection is of less note, but we will mention the subjects, with the names of the painters and the engravers: these are, St. Peter and St. Paul, from a painting of Guido, and engraved by Galgano Cipriani, a pupil of Morghen, and under his inspection. The Mill, a beautiful landscape, painted by Claude Lorraine, and now in the possession of J. J. Angerstein, Esq.—This interesting picture, and its companion, are said to have cost 4000 pounds each. The engravers name is W. F. Gmelin. A Dead Christ, from a painting of Daniele Crespi, in the possession of, and engraved by Giuseppe Longhi, at Milan.

A head of Morghen, engraved by his brother, Antonio Morghen.

Seven of the principal Heathen Deities, from the ceiling of the Sala Borgia, in the Vatican, painted by Raffaelle.. The subjects are, Saturn, Jupiter, Apollo, and Mercury, engraved by Pietro Bonata, of Venice; Mars, by Pietro Bettelini, of Rome; Venus, by Giuseppi Bortigoni, of Venice; and Diana, by Pietro Fontana, of Rome.

Mr. Bennett, of the Royal Academy, Berlin, has circulated proposals for publishing, by subscription, an engraving, in the line manner, of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the capital picture painted by Sir W. Beechy, for the council chamber of the Royal Academy. It will be published in May; and will appear under the sanction of his Royal Highness and the Royal Academy.

A beautiful print of the Descent from the Cross, by Rubens, in the gallery of the Louvre, at Paris, engraved by Leney, has just made its appearance.

We have been favoured with a sight of the most superb collection of highly coloured engravings of many of the more celebrated Roman tessellated pavements, discovered in this country, ever offered to the notice of the public. They are the production of a single hand; and their beauty is only equalled by their accuracy. We are in hopes of being able to present our readers with an account of them, and of their self-taught author, in an early number.

The Shakespeare Gallery has been re-opened, and will remain so till nearly the middle of May, when it is intended to be sold by auction.

A large whole-length engraving of a portrait of Earl Moira, from a painting by Shee, and engraved in mezzotinto by Clint, will shortly be published. We have been favoured with a sight of both the painting and the engraving, and received much gratification from their execution. The size of the print is 28 inches by 18.

Mr. Ackerman has lately publish-

ed two ornamental Medallion Prints intended to form a ſeries to two, in a ſimilar ſtyle, announced in a former number. The deſigns are by Cipriani, and the ſubjects are, Sciences and Sacrifice.

The ſame gentleman has undertaken a ſeries of plates, intended as ſtudies from drawings, which he intends publiſhing in numbers, one of which has already appeared. The ſubjects are, heads of Heathen Deities; they will be engraved in the chalk manner, by Nugent, from deſigns by Maria Coſway, and other celebrated artiſts; and printed on tinted paper, heightened by white chalk, ſo as to imitate real drawings, and will produce a great effect with little labour.

CORRECT LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the Liſt of Books, given in the MONTHLY EPITOME, *is the MOST COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Muſic, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requeſts that Authors, Publiſhers, and Artiſts, will continue to tranſmit the Titles of their Works, poſt-paid; and reſpectfully informs them, that they ſhall always meet with a ready Inſertion, and WITHOUT ANY EXPENCE.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Profeſſor Gellert, with a Courſe of Moral Leſſons, delivered by him in the Univerſity of Leipſic; from a French Tranſlation of the Original German. By Mrs. Douglas.—Three Vols. 18s. boards. Johnſon.

Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia; and of his Family, his Court, his Miniſters, his Academies, and his Literary Friends; tranſlated from the French of Dieudonné Thiebault. 2 Vols. 16s.

An Edition, in French, of Les Memoires de Marmontel, written by himſelf; and containing an Account of his Literary and Political Life, and of his Connections with the principal eminent Characters of the 18th Century; from Maſſillon down to the French Revolution, &c. &c. Four Vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. boards. Peltier.

Memoirs of M. de Brinboc; containing ſome Views of Engliſh and Foreign Society. Three Volumes, 12s. ſewed. Cadell and Davies.

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An Eſſay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation of Luther. Tranſlated from the French of C. Villers, by B. Lambert. 9s. boards. Jones.

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A conciſe and intereſting View of the Obſervations of Mr. Gibbon, that Our Lord foretold his ſecond coming in the Clouds of Heaven, in the Generation in which he lived, which the Revolution of ſeventeen Centuries has proved not to be agreeable to experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of aſcertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Teſtament. By N. Neſbitt, M. A. 1s. 6d.

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